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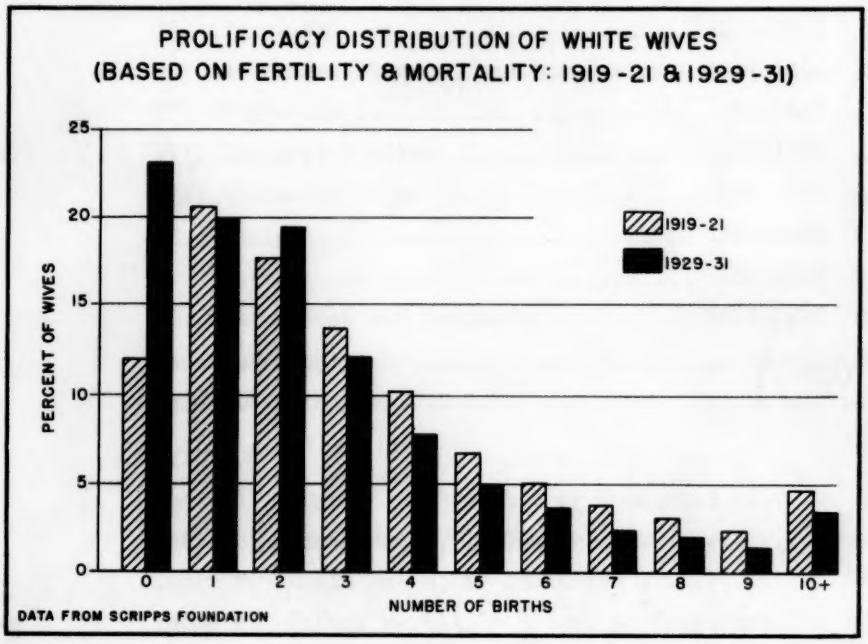

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POPULATION INDEX

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PROLIFICACY DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE WIVES, 1919-1921 AND 1929-1931 A convenient fiction often helps to portray the implications of the current demographic situation. The experience, during a year, or other short period, of the population in each age of life can be regarded as that of a single cohort traced from birth through all ages. Thus, the life table summarizes the mortality of all ages during a short period as if it were that of a cohort passing through life. Similarly, the net reproduction rate shows how two female generations would differ in size if the fertility and mortality schedules of the base period were those of a cohort traced from birth to the end of the childbearing period. The relation of current vital rates to the prolificacy distribution of married women has been shown by an analogous procedure in an unpublished study from the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems by P. K. Whelpton and Nelle E. Jackson, which was read at the last meeting of the American Statistical Association.

The analysis gives the percentage distribution of wives by total number of children borne that would arise if the specific rates of marital fertility, mortality, marriage, and divorce of the white population in the registration areas in 1919-1921 and 1929-1931 were those of cohorts traced from birth to the end of the childbearing period. The distributions are shown on the front cover and in the upper part of the accompanying table. They show that more of the 1929-1931 group would remain childless than would bear a total of one, or two, or any larger number of children. The proportion of childless wives would be nearly twice as high as that in a similar cohort having the experience of the years 1919-1921. The ten-year period brought little change in the proportion of such cohorts bearing one child, and a slight increase in that bearing two children. On the other hand, the proportion of wives bearing 3 and 4 children declined by about 12 and 24 per cent, respectively, and those bearing more children by from 28 to 37 per cent. The average number of births per wife declined from 3.3 for the 1919-1921 cohort to 2.6 for that of 1929-1931, a drop of 7 births for every 10 wives. The actual decline probably was even greater because during the interval several states with high fertility were added to the registration area. Important factors contributing to the downward trend were the restriction of immigration and the Americanization of the pre-War immigrants.

The analysis represents a combination, extension, and refinement of methods developed by Lotka and Burks. (Lotka, Alfred J. Sterility in American marriages. Proceedings of the National Academy of Science 14(1):99-109. Jan., 1928. Burks, Barbara S. A statistical method for estimating the distribution of sizes of completed fraternities in a population represented by a random sampling of individuals. Journal of the American Statistical Association 28(184):388-394. Dec., 1933.) "In brief, multiplying the number of women in a life-table population by age-specific rates for legitimate first births, second births, third births, etc., adding each series of products, and obtaining the differences between the successive totals, give the number of wives having one birth, two births, three births, etc. Dividing each of these values by the total number of women in the life table dying married, widowed, or divorced gives the percentage of wives having

one birth, two births, etc. Subtracting the sum of those values from 100 gives the percentage childless."

The latter proportion has been obtained by following the essentials of the method developed by Lotka in analyzing data for 1920. However, a number of important refinements have been introduced. These include adjustment for the underregistration of births and for the misstatement of legitimacy and birth order, reference to 1919-1921 instead of to 1920, and a different method of estimating the proportion married at each age. The results, therefore, differ substantially from those of the earlier analysis.

Two factors account in part for the large proportion of childless and small families shown in the chart and upper section of the table. First, some marriages are broken by death or divorce before the end of the childbearing period. Second, some women do not marry until after the end of the childbearing period. Lotka measured the importance of the former. Whelpton and Jackson have developed a method that takes account also of the latter. The effect of eliminating the influence of both factors may be seen in the lower section of the table. It gives the prolificacy distributions for marriages contracted before the bride was 45 and remaining unbroken to the end of the childbearing period. Broken marriages and those occurring after age 45 were more important in the earlier than in the later period, but in both periods they account for a substantial proportion of the wives remaining childless.

Prolificacy distribution of wives whose vital history was that of the white population in the birth registration areas of 1919-1921 and 1929-1931

Base Period	Proportion of wives bearing each total number of children											
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
All wives												
1919-'21	100.0	12.0	20.6	17.7	13.8	10.2	6.8	5.0	3.8	3.1	2.3	4.7
1929-'31	100.0	23.1	20.0	19.4	12.1	7.7	4.9	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	3.3
Unbroken marriages, bride under age 45												
1919-'21	100.0	5.4	21.1	18.6	14.7	11.0	7.5	5.6	4.3	3.6	2.6	5.6
1929-'31	100.0	18.5	20.6	20.3	12.9	8.3	5.3	3.9	2.6	2.2	1.6	3.8

The authors' estimate of the accuracy of their results is particularly important because the computations involved extensive adjustment for inaccuracies in the basic data. It is their judgment that: (1) "...the actual percentages of infertile wives under the conditions of the base years is within 3.0 and probably within 2.0 of the values shown... This maximum difference is small absolutely, but large relatively, especially in comparison with 5.4, the per cent as of 1919-21 for unbroken marriages with bride under 45." (2) Similarly, the proportions of all wives fertile are probably accurate to within 3.0. "This maximum difference of 3.0 is small both absolutely and relatively. It is believed to be distributed more or less proportionally among the various fertile birth orders, and to be less than 5 per cent, possibly less than 3 per cent at any order under 10."

It should be borne in mind that the prolificacy table gives a static description of a dynamic situation. There is no actual cohort whose life-time reproductive performance will be the same as that of the synthetic cohort built from the experience of all wives during a short base period. One reason is that the fertility of wives in the base period is not independent of their fertility in other years that does not enter into the table. Whelpton and Jackson point out that in a period like the present century, during which contraception is being rapidly accepted, first-birth rates may fall partly because of an increase in the proportion of wives that remains childless and partly because of an increasing interval between marriage and first birth. Only the former factor would affect the proportion of childless wives in an actual cohort, but both factors would affect that shown by the prolificacy table.

Nevertheless, the prolificacy table does bring out important implications of the current vital rates. It is a notable contribution to the demographer's analytical equipment. The paper summarized is preliminary to similar analyses for individual states, which will be published soon.

POPULATION TRENDS IN INDIA

Interest in the approach of stationary or declining populations in the industrialized West has drawn attention from the fact that perhaps two-thirds of the world's people still live in nonindustrialized areas where population growth is controlled primarily by disease, famine, and other catastrophes. The general outlines of the situation are probably clearer in India than in any other nonindustrialized Asiatic country.

Between 1600 and 1931 the population grew from about 100 million to 353 million in the British Provinces and the Indian States. The increase between 1881 and 1931 appears to have been about 89 million, or 35 per cent, if boundary changes and the improvement of the censuses are taken into account. The percentage increase ranged from 10.6 for the United Provinces to 79.2 for Assam and 292.5 for Burma. The decade 1921-1931 was generally free from pestilence and famine with the result that the population increased by nearly 11 per cent, the most rapid decennial growth at least since 1881.

Both the birth and death rates are high and fluctuate widely from area to area and year to year depending on the incidence of epidemics and of famines or severe undernutrition involved in crop failures. Incomplete and inaccurate data yield birth rates for five-year periods from 1921 to 1935 of 32 to 35, death rates of 23 to 26, and infant mortality rates of 170 to 182. The net reproduction rate, computed from estimates of age-specific fertility, is 1.33. Sarkar believes that the trend of both fertility and mortality is downward. However, the life tables, based on admittedly defective data, show little change in mortality. The expectation of life at birth at ten-year intervals from 1881 to 1931 has varied between 22 (1911) and 27 (1931) for both males and females.

Several predictions of the future trend of population growth have been made, but the basic data are so inadequate that such fore-

casts must be regarded as very rough approximations. Indian students generally anticipate a continuation or even an acceleration of the rapid growth of the decade 1921-1931. The age composition is favorable to such growth. The development of health movements and the increasing control of epidemics and famines are likely to reduce the death rate, and the spread of contraception cannot be expected to have much effect on the birth rate in the near future. A continuation of the 1921-1931 rate of growth would result in a population of 468 million by 1960.

The core of India's population problem lies in the nature of the agrarian economy rather than in the density of the population *per se*. In 1931, 66.4 per cent of the working population was engaged in agriculture, and perhaps 73 per cent of the population was directly dependent on that industry. In this primitive economy, less efficient than that of either China or Japan, existence itself depends on the annual productivity of the soil. There seems little question but that the present population is more than can be supported adequately even in normal years. Although there has been no widespread famine since the beginning of the twentieth century, the majority of the people live on the verge of starvation. The Ganges Valley illustrates the serious maladjustment of people to resources and the imminence of death as the ultimate check to population expansion. Mukerjee describes the situation thus:

> "The Ganges Valley, which is the most densely peopled area on the surface of the earth, supports a population of a little less than 100 millions, or nearly one-twentieth of the population of the world. In some portions the rural density, rising to 3000 to the square mile, represents the highest record of aggregation of man. This vast expanse of unenclosed cultivation thronged with multitudes may be divided into distinct agricultural regions, characterized by special features in cropping, irrigation and farm practices and bearing different population capacities. The amount and seasonal distribution of rainfall and soil fertility here not only govern agriculture and food supply, but also the health and density of population. In fact the population has by natural increase reached in some areas the limit of their resources, so as to render aridity and irrigation the limiting factors in determining the density and growth of population... Having by multiplication reached the subsistence level in relation to soil, water supply and crops, the population tends to be either stationary or restored to the equilibrium density automatically in the same manner as insects and animals... In no area of the world can the ecological control of human population be so vividly illustrated by census, agricultural and vital statistics, tabulated by natural regions..."

Indian demographers, although still concerned over the precise definition of the optimum population, are beginning to develop regional analyses of the actual situation and practical suggestions for alleviating pressure. The planned development of internal and international migration as a method of economic improvement is being studied. There is a general belief that fertility must be controlled if any ameliorative measures are to secure permanent improvement in the level of living. The differential fertility of religious and econom-

ic groups is receiving increasing attention. The possibilities of further industrialization and capital formation are being discussed. However, it is feared that the immediate effects of agrarian improvement, industrialization, education, improved medical facilities, and other desired reforms may be an intensification of pressure, since death rates will fall earlier and more rapidly than birth rates.

The material upon which this summary is based will be found in official publications, in articles by Sarkar, Das, and Mukerjee in the Proceedings of the International Congress for Studies on Population (Rome, 1931), and in the following studies listed in the Index: Tietze 2(1):T.60; Ulmer 2(2):T.1110; Sarkar 3(1):T.23; Karve 3(2):T. 421; Adarkar 3(4):T.1237; Mahalanobis 3(4):T.1601; Datta 4(1):T.397; Raja 4(1):T.479; Swaroop and Lal 5(1):T.150; Ganguli 5(2):T.550; Mukerjee 5(2):T.567; Ghate T.1194, this issue; and Vaidyanathan T. 1263, this issue.

NEW COMPILATIONS OF POPULATION STATISTICS

Another Aperçu de la démographie des divers pays du monde has just been published by the Permanent Office of the International Statistical Institute. The last previous edition appeared in 1931. The present volume covers the years 1929-1936 with summary data for earlier years and a few figures for 1937. There are 433 pages of statistical data. The price is 8 florins.

In addition to the detailed tables of ordinary population and vital statistics, there are data on illiteracy, religious affiliation, juridical nationality, language, and physical and mental defect. Large sections are devoted to life-table functions, deaths by cause, and measures of fertility. Demographic gourmets will appreciate the gross and net reproduction rates, death rates of life-table populations, annual numbers of newly married persons per 1,000 marriageables 15 years of age and over by previous marital status, and the number of celibates remaining at five-year age intervals from a radix of 10,000 at age 15.

For more recent data, the demographer should consult the Statistical Year-book of the League of Nations, 1938/39, which also has just been published. As usual the Index has drawn heavily on this source for the annual summary of its international statistical tables. The presentation of the summary in this issue was made possible by the generosity of the Economic Intelligence Service of the League in furnishing advance proofs of its tables.

The demographic section of the Year-book contains many excellent innovations. There are now two tables giving the distribution of population by age and sex; one showing five-year age groups and the other presenting broad functional groups. In addition to the complete expectation of life, there is now also a table of the survival function (l_x) at selected ages. The time coverage of the birth and death rates has been increased, but that of the marriage rates has been somewhat reduced. The table listing gross and net reproduction rates has been greatly enlarged.

Both of these volumes will be useful references for the student of population. They will be abstracted in the October Index.

DEMOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT AT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

An unusually interesting exhibit on demography has been prepared for the New York World's Fair with the collaboration of the Population Association of America. It is located in the Hall of Man, the focal exhibit of the Medicine and Public Health Building. The Hall was made possible through the generous assistance of eight large life insurance companies and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Dr. Louis I. Dublin headed the executive committee that dealt with medicine and public health; and Dr. Haven Emerson was chairman of the subcommittee on demography, which included members of the Association, of other societies, and of the statistical organizations of a number of private and public agencies.

The Demographic Exhibit illustrates some of the typical characteristics of the population of the United States and particularly some of the fundamental principles of population change. Floor maps or mechanically operated models depict the relative population density of the states, the distribution and origin of our foreign-born, past rates of growth by states, present growth of the total American population, implications of contemporary mortality and fertility schedules, and the aging of our population. For example, one model shows how changes in the age composition of the population affect the birth and death rates; how the birth rate has diminished in the past, is still declining, and will continue to decline for some time to come; and how at the same time, the death rate has fallen in the past, but is bound in future years to rise, because of the aging of the population.

The exhibit was designed, along the broad lines suggested by the committee, and scale models were prepared at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company under the direct supervision of Dr. Alfred J. Lotka, then President of the Population Association. In addition to its major contribution to this exhibit the Metropolitan has its own display, several items of which deal with vital statistics. Many of the foreign countries also have displays showing the growth and characteristics of their populations.

JOINT MEETING WITH A.A.A.S. IN MILWAUKEE

At the summer meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Milwaukee, June 19-24, the Population Association of America joined with Section K in sponsoring a symposium on "Population Problems and Programs of the Northern Lake States". There were seven sessions centering around specific problems of adjustment between population and resources. There was a great deal of discussion of governmental measures, local, state, and federal, facilitating the adjustment of population to resources in these states.

The program was arranged by Warren S. Thompson, E.P. Hutchinson, and Stanley D. Dodge. The subjects of the sessions, their chairmen, and the names of persons contributing papers were as follows:

I. Settlement of the Northern Lake States
   Stanley D. Dodge, Chairman; Glenn T. Trewartha, W. Bruce Dick, and Guy-Harold Smith

II. Population Capacity under Different Forms of Land Use
E. P. Hutchinson, Chairman; C. M. Davis, Stanley D. Dodge, and Raphael Zon

III. State and Regional Planning
Warren S. Thompson, Chairman; Samuel Teper, George Wehrwein, and M. W. Torkelson

IV. Population Adjustment through Migration
Conrad Taeuber, Chairman; C. E. Lively, Ray E. Wakeley, and J. F. Thaden

V. Regional Differentiation of Culture Patterns
C. E. Lively, Chairman; A. R. Mangus, Philip Beck, and George W. Hill and W. L. Slocum

VI. Agricultural Policies and Programs of the Federal Government
Warren S. Thompson, Chairman; C.C. Taylor, and H.R. Tolley

VII. Evaluation of Federal Policies and Programs
R. C. Smith, Chairman; Lowry Nelson, T. W. Schultz, and Noble Clark.

Sessions I and II were also sponsored by the Ecological Society of America and Session VI was also sponsored by Section O of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Whether or not these papers will be published in a single volume has not yet been decided.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION

At the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, held in Washington, D. C., May 12-13, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Leon E. Truesdell; First Vice-President, T. J. Woofter, Jr.; Second Vice-President, Frank W. Notestein; Treasurer, Frederick Osborn; Secretary, Conrad Taeuber. Raymond Pearl and P. K. Whelpton were elected Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the American National Committee of the International Population Union. Stanley D. Dodge, Henry P. Fairchild, E. P. Hutchinson, F. F. Stephan, Warren S. Thompson, and Rupert B. Vance were chosen Directors for the term expiring in 1942. Donald R. Young was chosen to fill a vacancy among those Directors whose term expires in 1941.

The Association instructed the President to draft an expression of its appreciation to Dr. Frank Lorimer for his five years of service as Secretary. Please note that the address of the new Secretary, Dr. Conrad Taeuber, is: Population Association of America, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Joint meetings are planned with the American Statistical Association in Philadelphia in December and with the International Statistical Institute in Washington in the spring.

The titles of books and articles not available to the editors and not covered by available reviews or abstracts are marked with the symbol °. If translations, abstracts, or reviews are taken from other sources, the source is cited in brackets at the end of the entry. The following abbreviations are used for common bibliographic sources:

A.E.L. - Agricultural Economics Literature.
A.f.B. - Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik.
A.f.W. - Archiv für Wanderungswesen.
B.d.p.i. - Bollettino delle pubblicazione italiane.
B.d.S. - Bibliographie der Staats- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften.
B.s.i. - Bibliographie statistique internationale. (Revue de l'Institut international de statistique.)
C.D.A.B. - Child Development Abstracts and Bibliography.
C.G.P. - Current Geographical Publications.
C.J.E.P.S. - Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science.
G.d.e. - Giornale degli economisti e rivista di statistica.
G.R. - Geographical Review.
H.B. - Human Biology.
H.M.S.O. - His Majesty's Stationery Office. Government Publications.
I.B.A.E. - International Bibliography of Agricultural Economics.
I.L.R. - International Labour Review.
J.I.A. - Journal of the Institute of Actuaries.
L.N.M.L. - League of Nations. Monthly List of Selected Articles.
M.s.S. - Magyar statisztikai Szemle.
N.d. - Notiziario demografico.
Q.C.I.M. - Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus.
R.i.s.s. - Rivista internazionale di scienze sociali.
S.I.d.s. - Solvay Institut de sociologie, Revue.
S.M. - Sociala Meddelanden.
V.e.s. - La Vie économique et sociale.

The preparation of this bibliography is made possible by the generous cooperation of the staff of the Library of Congress in making the numerous excellent facilitites of the Library available to the editors.

I: GENERAL

1044. Barnes, Harry Elmer.
Social problems of a transitional age. New York, Prentice-Hall, 1939.
Pt. III, "Leading biological problems in modern society", contains surveys of population problems, immigration, race (with special reference to the Negro), sex, and disease.

1045. Boldrini, Marcello.
Demography. (Demografia.) Milano, Giuffrè, 1938. 295 pp. L. 30.00.
The first part gives the general outlines of descriptive demography (definition, distribution, morphology, and the biological and social aspects of population.) The second part concerns analytical demography (method, problems, and the development of population). [G.d.e. N.s. 1(1-2).]

1046. Bowers, Raymond V.
Ecological patterning of Rochester, New York. American Sociological Review 4(2):180-189. April, 1939.
An analysis of the extent to which geographical, industrial, and cultural factors modify concentric-circle patterning, based on several indices, including proportion foreign-born, density, size of family, vital statistics, etc.

1047. Bowley, A. L.
Poverty and population. Political Quarterly 10(1):114-119. Jan.-March, 1939.°

1048. Bridenbaugh, Carl
Cities in the wilderness. The first century of urban life in America, 1625-1742. New York, Ronald Press, 1938. 500 pp.
A description of the life of Colonial America as it developed under urban conditions (physical aspects, economic development, urban problems, and social life), with special analysis of Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, and Charles Town as representative cities.

1049. Bulletin économique de l'Indochine.
The problem of population and subsistence in Indo-China. (Le problème de la population et des subsistances en Indochine.) Bulletin économique de l'Indochine (Hanoi) 41(6):1339-1349. 1938.°

1050. Bunge, A. E.
The Argentine population problem. (El problema argentino de la población.) Revista de economia argentina 21(248): 38-44. Feb., 1939.°

1051. Burch, Guy I.
The economic significance of population trends - III. Birth Control Review 23(5-6):171-172. Feb.-March, 1939.
See 5(2):Title 739 for Parts I and II.

1052. Chase, Stuart.
Population going down. Atlantic Monthly 163(2):183-192. Feb., 1939.

1053. Coats, R. H.
Science and society. Journal of the American Statistical Association 34 (205):1-26. March, 1939.
Including a brief discussion of population research.

1054. Correia Fernandes, Avertano.
The population problem. Modern Review (Bombay) 64(6):701-708. Dec., 1938.°

1055. Edwards, Allen D.
A study of Virginia's rural marginal population. Social Forces 17(3):385-395. March, 1939.
This is a preliminary report of a comprehensive study of low-income families, based on census data, special census tabulations, field surveys, special studies of family strains, etc., reporting tentative findings on the number of marginal people, differential fertility by social-economic status, qualitative selection in migration, vertical social mobility, and the cultural and biological factors in marginality.

1056. Gayer, A. D., et al.
The sugar economy of Puerto Rico. New York, Columbia University Press, 1938. 326 pp. 18s 6d.
The first part contains a description of the economy of Puerto Rico, and an analysis of methods of raising the standard of living in an agrarian economy with severe pressure of population on land. [Economic Journal 49(19).]

1057. Gazzetti, Fernando.
The economics of demographic decline. The premise of demographic policy. (Economia del declino demografico. Premessa alla politica demografica.) Roma, Mediterranea, 1938. 79 pp. L. 10.00.°

1058. Hansen, Alvin.
Economic progress and declining population growth. American Economic Review 29(1,1):1-15. March, 1939.
"...there are implicit in the current drastic shift from rapid expansion to cessation of population growth, serious structural maladjustments which can be avoided or mitigated only if economic policies, appropriate to the changed situation, are applied." The author analyzes the roles in capital formation of population growth, the opening up of new territory and the discovery of new resources, and the technical innovations, and hence indirectly their influence upon cyclical rhythms and the fullness of employment. He reaches the rough conclusion that about 60 per cent of the capital formation in the U. S. in the 19th century was due to population growth, as compared with 40 per cent in western Europe. With few opportunities for extending settlement, "we are... entering a world in which we must fall back upon a more rapid advance of technology than in the past if we are to find investment opportunities adequate to maintain full employment". Taxation, government spending, etc., are discussed as problems in the transition incident to a decline in population growth and its impact on capital formation and the workability of a system of free enterprise.
A brief discussion of the relation of population to the dynamics of the economic system is contained in Hansen's book: Full recovery or stagnation? New York, W. W. Norton, 1938. 350 pp.

1059. International Labour Office.
Population and social problems. In-

ternational Labour Review 39(3):291-318. March, 1939.

In 1937 the Assembly of the League of Nations requested the Council "to take the necessary steps to draw up a programme of enquiries to be undertaken by the Economic and Financial Organisation of the League in close collaboration with the International Labour Office. Last September, on the proposal of the Economic Committee following a preliminary survey of the question, the Assembly requested the Council 'to constitute a Sub-Committee of Experts to study demographic problems and especially their connection with the economic, financial and social situation'. This Sub-Committee was set up by the Council at its January Session." The present article is a general statement of demographic problems from the viewpoint of national and international social policy, including the growth of world population, the differential decline of the birth rate in various countries, estimates of future population, the relation of a falling birth rate to the employment market, the criteria of a social-economic optimum, remedies for population disequilibrium, and the field for and necessity of international cooperation.

1060. Isida, Tatuzirô.

Population of China and her industrialization. Journal of Geography (Tokyo Geographical Society) 51(600):85-105. Feb., 1939.

In Japanese, with English abstract, pp. 10-11. [C.G.P. 2(5).]

1061. Kaempffert, Waldemar B.

Technological advance in relation to population trends. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 80(4): 559-568. Feb., 1939.

A discussion of the relation of labor scarcity to invention, and of further invention to labor surplus, is followed by an analysis of "the man over 40" in modern industrial economy.

1062. Kühn, Alfred; Staemmler, Martin; and Burgdörfer, Friedrich.

Heredity, race hygiene, and population policy. (Erbkunde, Rassenpflege, Bevölkerungspolitik.) 4th revised edition. Leipzig, Quelle und Mayer, 1938. 362 pp.

The first section, "Heredity", by Alfred Kühn, pp. 1-96, is a detailed presentation of the principles of genetics, chromosomal structure and behavior, and human heredity. The second section, "Race hygiene", by Martin Staemmler, pp. 97-206, discusses the races of Europe and the racial composition of the German people, including the problem of the Jew and the preservation of the Nordic man. The third part, "Population policy", by Friedrich Burgdörfer, pp. 207-357, summarizes statistics as a basis for population policy. Separate chapters are devoted to natural increase during the last century, births and deaths in the last ninety years, the mortgage of death, the deficit in the German balance of life, the low fertility of the urban population, the threatened decline and aging of population, the effects of population decline, and the biological danger to the white race. The section on population policy itself surveys aims, necessity, success, and chances of success; analyzes methods of practical population policy, the equalization of family costs, and settlement and housing policy; and evaluates the various policies.

1063. Lotka, Alfred J.

Contact points of population study with related branches of science. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 80(4):601-626. Feb., 1939.

Genealogy and the differential length of generations; life expectation of physical property and of man; the mathematical analysis of ecological problems; the human species as a transformer of energy; and the imbalance of modern values.

1064. Macmillan, William M.

Africa emergent: a survey of social, political and economic trends in British Africa. London, Faber and Faber, 1938. 414 pp. 15s.

Among the topics considered are the low density of population and its causes, the mistakes in settlement policies for Europeans, and the natives and industrial development.

1065. Maller, Julius B.

School and community; a study of the demographic and economic background of education in the State of New York. The Regents' Inquiry into the Character and Cost of Public Education in the State of New York. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1938. 360 pp.

This study portrays the demographic and economic factors and probable future

situation as they affect the cost and character of education in the various communities of New York State. A sample of fifty communities (New York City, 28 other urban communities, 11 rural communities, and 10 rural areas) was selected on the basis of numerous demographic, social-economic, and educational criteria. The following subjects are analyzed: dynamics of population (trends, forecasts, variations); school population; population characteristics (density, ethnic composition, marriage rate); occupational patterns; unemployment; social factors; economic background; the neighborhoods of New York City; and the community background of education.

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The demographic capacity of the Hungarian soil. (A magyar termöföld népeltartó ereje.) Magyar Gazdák Szemléje 43(9):378-395. Sept., 1938.°

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For the various contributions to this symposium, see Titles 1061, 1063, 1079, 1081, 1230, 1274, 1285, 1299, 1312, and 1547, this issue.

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Research on the population problem in France. (Untersuchungen über das Bevölkerungsproblem in Frankreich.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik, Beiheft 6. Leipzig, Hirzel, 1939. 134 pp. M. 7.00.
Pt. 1 presents an analysis of the facts and causes of the population stagnation, and Pt. 2 discusses its consequences for both the internal French situation and the relationship of France to the rest of the world. The decline is discussed as it affects French industrial life, the capital and labor market, and the colonial problem. The areal and folk problems involved in immigration are described. Pt. 3 considers efforts to stem the population decline. Since all past efforts to increase the birth rate have been fruitless, the author believes that temporarily there remains only the fostering of the immigration of aliens and their assimilation economically and biologically. [Wirtschaft und Statistik 19(4).]

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1082. Titmuss, Richard M.
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The author believes that the fact that the poorer areas will furnish the population of tomorrow necessitates immediate attempts to improve their condition. Regional variations in mortality in England and Wales are analyzed in detail, using the mortality rates of the eleven South-Eastern counties as standards. General, maternal, and infant mortality, as well as the mortality from the chief diseases, all reveal the serious effects of unemployment and malnutrition. The excess of the surplus and unnecessary mortality in North England and Wales, and the extent of lowered vitality and physical unfitness, are also assessed in relation to problems of national defense. [Eugenics Review 30(4).]

1083. Urlanis, B. C.
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1084. Vergottini, Mario de.
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1085. Wiid, J. A.
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1087. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
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1089. Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica.
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Part I is a discussion and illustration of the more important results of the census. Part II, Tables, presents 34 tables for Libya (3 for the total population, 16 for the national, alien, and assimilated population, and 15 for the Libyan population) and 15 tables for the Italian possessions in the Aegean. Geographical and other data are given in an appendix. [N.d. 12(5).]

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Nos. 11-29. See 5(1):Title 71.

Nos. 30-43. See 5(2):Title 599.

No. 44. Illinois. pp. 771-792.

No. 45. Mississippi. pp. 793-812.

No. 46. West Virginia. pp. 813-830.

No. 47. Pennsylvania. pp. 831-854.

No. 48. New York. pp. 855-876.

No. 49. California. pp. 877-896.

No. 50. Texas. pp. 897-924.

No. 51. The United States Registration Area. pp. 925-940.

No. 52. Virgin Islands. pp. 941-948.

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No. 22. Number of illegitimate live births and rates (number per 1,000 total live births):1933-1937. pp. 73-74.

No. 23. Number and cases of single and plural live births in each state: 1937. pp. 75-76.

No. 24. Deaths from each cause: United States, 1933-1937. pp. 77-90.

No. 25. Deaths from pneumonia: 1920-1937. pp. 91-94.

No. 26. Deaths from tuberculosis: 1920-1937. pp. 95-98.

No. 27. Number of live births, by legitimacy, for each state: 1937. pp. 99-100.

No. 28. Deaths from selected causes by age and sex: United States, 1937. pp. 101-104.

No. 29. Maternal mortality: 1915-1937. pp. 105-114.

No. 30. Deaths from diseases of the heart: 1920-1937. pp. 115-118.

No. 31. Infant mortality: 1915-1937. pp. 119-134.

No. 32. Live births by legitimacy. pp. 135-152.

No. 33. Deaths from homicide: 1920-1937. pp. 153-156.

No. 34. Maternal mortality: states and cities, 1915-1937. pp. 157-170.

No. 35. Fatal accidents in the United States: 1937. pp. 171-198.

No. 36. Live births occurring in cities of 10,000 or more, by person in attendance: 1937. pp. 199-214.

No. 37. Number of births and deaths according to place of residence in each state: 1937. pp. 215-218.

No. 38. Deaths from alcoholism: 1910-1937. pp. 219-224.

No. 39. Deaths from suicide: 1920-1937. pp. 225-228.

No. 40. Deaths from diarrhea and enteritis: 1920-1937. pp. 229-232.

No. 41. The interchange of birth and death nonresident transcripts between states. pp. 233-236.

No. 42. Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver: 1910-1937. pp. 237-242.

1112. U. S. Public Health Service.

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Including a map of South American population density in 1934, p. 69. [C.G.P. 2(4).]

Argentina

1114. Argentina. Buenos Aires. Municipalidad de la Ciudad.

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Death and life in Kortrijk since 1880. A contribution to the study of the structure of the population of Kortrijk. (Dood en leven te Kortrijk federt 1880. Bijdrage tot de studie van de structuur van de Kortrijksche bevolking.) Kortrijk, J. Lammers, 1938. 24 pp.
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Bulgaria

1121. Bulgaria. Glavna dīrektsīia na statīstīkata.
Census of population, Dec. 31, 1934. General results. 1. Sex, place of birth, citizenship, religion, language spoken, degree of education. Sofia, 1938. 175 pp. Levas 90.00.
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1122. Michaicoff, D.
Problems of the Bulgarian population. Revue Sociéte bulgare économie politique (Sofia) 37(10):673-692. Dec., 1938.
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1124. Ungern-Sternberg, Roderich von.
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France

1125. Ulmer, Henri.
From pre-War to contemporary France. Twenty-five years in the evolution of French economic and social structure. II. Human structure. (De la France d'avant-guerre à la France d'aujourd'hui. Vingt-cinq ans d'évolution de la structure économique et sociale française. II. Structure humaine.) Revue d'économie politique 53(1):9-46. Jan.-Feb., 1939.
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Germany

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wohner des Kreises Delitzsch.) Borna-Leipzig, Noske, 1938. 92 pp.°

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1128. Czechoslovakia. Státní úřad statistický.
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The situation as of Nov. 28, 1938. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1130. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
The development of population in large cities in December and in 1938. (Die Bevölkerungsbewegung in den Grossstädten im Dezember und im Jahre 1938.) Wirtschaft und Statistik 19(3):109-110. First Feb. number, 1939.

1131. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
The development of population in the years 1935, 1936, and 1937. The causes of death in the years 1935 and 1936. ... Vol. 2. 2. Tables of marriages, births, deaths, dissolutions of marriage, and causes of death in the years 1935 and 1936. (Die Bewegung der Bevölkerung in den Jahren 1935, 1936 und 1937. Die Ursachen der Sterbefälle in den Jahren 1935 und 1936... Heft 2. 2. Tabellen über die Eheschliessungen, Geburten, Sterbefälle und Ehelösungen und über die Ursachen der Sterbefälle in den Jahren 1935 und 1936.) Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Band 517, Heft 2. Berlin, Verlag für Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1938. 215 pp. M. 10.00.°

1132. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
Inhabitants, number of children under fourteen, and number of workers, including dependents without occupation, in the Prussian communes with 10,000 and more inhabitants, according to the population and occupational census of June 16, 1933. (Die Einwohnerzahl, die Zahl der Kinder unter 14 Jahren und die Zahl der Arbeiter einschliesslich Angehörige ohne Hauptberuf in den preussischen Gemeinden mit 10,000 and mehr Einwohnern nach der Volks- und Berufszählung von 16.6.1933.) Gemeindetag 33(2), Beilage Gemeinden und Statistik 1-4. Jan. 15, 1939.°

1133. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia... Memel. (Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren ... Memelland.) Wirtschaft und Statistik 19(6):206-209. Second March number, 1939.
Including a summary statement of area, population, industries, etc.

1134. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
Statistical yearbook for Germany, 1938. (Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich 1938.) Berlin, Verlag für Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1939. 1068 pp. M. 6.80.
The data on population, vital statistics, etc., are given for Germany and the former Austrian and Sudeten areas. The usual supplement for foreign countries is included (336 pp.).

1135. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
The future population development of Germany. Second assumption: live births, 1,603,000; infant mortality, 4 per cent. (Die voraussichtliche Bevölkerungsentwicklung im Deutschen Reich. Zweite Annahme: Lebendgeborenenzahl

1,603,000, Säuglingssterbeziffer 4 vH.) Wirtschaft und Statistik 19(6):247-250. Second March number, 1939.

The first discussion was based on the assumption that reproduction would continue at the level attained in 1936. [See 5(2):Title 623.] However, if the tasks of economic and defensive policy of the Third Reich are to be fulfilled, the number of men 19 to 20 years old should be kept the same as in 1930, i.e., 755,000 in the "present area" of Germany. To do so would require annually 1,649,000 live births. If infant mortality were reduced to 40 per 1,000 live births by 1953, only 1,603,000 would be required. The present predictions are based on the assumptions that the number of births necessary to replace the men 19 to 20 years old will be achieved by 1943, by which time the population development in Austria and the Sudeten area will have become similar to that of the former Reich, and that infant mortality will be reduced to 40 per 1,000 by 1953. The estimates are given for each sex by quinquennial age groups, 1938 to 2000, at which time the total population would be 98,790,000. It would eventually stabilize at 102,000,000. This estimated future population would require a fertility increase of 20 per cent over the 1938 level, or an average of 3.5 births per family.

1136. Germany. Baden. Statistisches Landesamt.

Statistical yearbook for Baden. (Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Land Baden.) Karlsruhe, 1938.

Topics presented, based on the census of 1933, include the decline of agriculture, the occupational composition and origin of the Jews, family composition, births by duration of marriage and order, the increase of suicides and divorces, and settlement. [A.f.B. 9(2).]

1137. Germany. Berlin. Statistisches Amt.

The development of population in the communes within 50 km. of Berlin, 1925-1933. (Die Bevölkerungsentwicklung der Gemeinden im Umkreis bis zu 50 km um Berlin 1925 bis 1933.) Berliner Wirtschaftsbericht 16(2):11-22. Jan. 15, 1939.°

1138. Haag, Friedrich E.

The importance of the urban population for the size of population and race hygiene. (Die Bedeutung der Stadtbevölkerung für Volkszahl und Rassenhygiene.) Verhandlungsbericht 1. Tagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Hygiene. Reichs-Gesundheitsblatt 13(52):4. Beiheft, pp. 86-101. Dec., 1938.°

1139. Hartnacke, Wilhelm.

The reproduction of large cities. Also practical guide to population estimates. (Der Nachwuchs der Grossstädte. Zugleich ein praktisches Einmaleins des Bevölkerungsrechnens.) Volk und Rasse 13(12):412-414. Dec., 1938.°

1140. Loesch, Karl C. von.

The new boundary in the Sudeten area. (Die neue Grenze im Sudetenlande.) Volk und Reich 14(11):767-778. Nov., 1938.

Population groups by language and nationality. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1141. Meier, Ernst.

Excerpts from the population and medical statistics of the Sudeten-German area. (Aus der Bevölkerungs- und Medizinalstatistik der sudeten-deutschen Gebiete.) Reichs-Gesundheitsblatt 13 (48):918-927. Nov. 30, 1938.°

1142. Russell, W. T.

The sex ratio of births after great wars. (Das Geschlechtsverhältnis der Geborenen nach grossen Kriegen.) Arbeiten aus dem Reichsgesundheitsamte 71(2):221-222. 1938.°

1143. Schönhals, Rudolf.

Concerning the effects of the National Socialist population policy in the university city of Marburg. (Über die Auswirkungen der nationalsozialistischen Bevölkerungspolitik in der Universitätsstadt Marburg.) Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschaftsbiologie 33(1):41-78. March, 1939.

Data on births, deaths, marriages, differential fertility, and migration since 1904 and comparative data for other cities in the same size group or similar university cities.

1144. Vietinghoff, Wilhelm.

Large city - industrial city. A population-biological comparison. (Grossstadt - Industriestadt. Ein volksbiologischer Vergleich.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft und Bevölkerungspolitik 9(2):24-38. Feb., 1939.

Industrial and other large German cities are differentiated on the basis of an analysis of the industrial compo-

sition of the population, age structure, migration, birth rate, proportion of the population gainfully employed, proportion cultivating land, sex ratio by age, marital status, and size of family.

1145. Winkler, G.
The population of Prague in statistics. (Prags Bevölkerung in der Statistik.) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Familienkunde und Eugenik für die Tschechoslowakische Republik, Kl, Schriftenreihe No. 2. Praha, J. G. Calvesche Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1938. Kč. 5.00.
Special attention is given to the comparative demographic and social-economic structure of the German and Czech populations and to the number and status of the Jewish population. [Zeitschrift für Rassenkunde 9(1).]

1146. Wopfner, Hermann.
A contribution to the population history of Austrian lands. (Beiträge zur Bevölkerungsgeschichte der österreichischen Länder.) In: Wirtschaft und Kultur. Festschrift zum 70. Geburtstag von Alfons Dopsch. Baden bei Wien, Leipzig, R. M. Rohrer, 1938. 696 pp. [In University of North Carolina Library.]

1147. Wülker, Heinz.
The development of the population of Germany. (Bevölkerungsbewegung in Deutschland.) Fortschritte der Erbpathologie und Rassenhygiene 2(4):321-341. 1938.
With special reference to the trend of the birth rate. [B.d.S. 35(2).]

1148. Zwiedineck-Südenhorst, Otto von.
"The decline of the mountain peasants in Lower Austria." ("Der Rückgang des Gebirgsbauerntums in Niederösterreich.") Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik 148(6):740-745. Dec., 1938.
Concerning the work of Franz Knotzinger. See 5(1):Title 106.

Greece

1149. Greece. Statistique générale.
Altitudinal distribution of the area, the population, and the administrative divisions of Greece. (Répartition hypsométrique de la superficie, de la population et des divisions administratives de la Grèce.) Athènes, 1938. 48 pp.
In Greek and French. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

Hungary

1150. Konkoly Thege, Gyula.
Statistics of the northern region recovered by Hungary. (A magyar Felvidék visszacsatolt részének statisztikája.) Magyar statisztikai Szemle 16(11-12): 1007-1010. Nov.-Dec., 1938.
The issue presents an analysis of available statistics on the territory received by the Vienna award of Nov. 2, 1938, amounting to a 12.8 per cent increase in area and an 11.9 per cent increase in population. The following articles concern population data:
Thirring, Lajos. Area and population. (Terület és népesség.) pp. 1014-1026.
Barsy, Gyula. Vital statistics. (Népmozgalom.) pp. 1027-1035.
Szabó, Béla. Emigration. (Emigration.) pp. 1035-1038.

1151. Thirring, Lajos.
Provisional results of the census carried out in the northern zone recovered by Hungary. (A Felvidék visszacsatolt területén végrehajtott népösszeírásnak elözetes eredményei.) Magyar statisztikai Szemle 17(1):1-29. Jan., 1939.
Provisional returns of the special census of Dec. 15, 1938, contrasted with those of the Hungarian census of 1910 and the Czechoslovakian census of 1930.

1152. Thirring, Lajos.
Provisional balance of births and deaths in Hungary in 1938. (Az 1938. évi népmozgalom elözetes mérlege.) Magyar statisztikai Szemle 17(1):30-31. Jan., 1939.

1153. Thirring, Lajos.
Area, population, and density of population in Hungary by comitats, autonomous cities, and regions. (Magyarország területe, népessége s népsürüsége törvényhatóságok és országrészek szerint.) Magyar statisztikai Szemle 17(2):105-106. Feb., 1939.
As of the end of 1938, for aggrandized Hungary.

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1154. Aartsen, J. P. van.
Regional growth of population in Italy. (Regionale bevolkingsontwikkeling in Italië.) Tijdschrift voor Economische Geographie 30(2):25-32. Feb., 1939.
With English summary. [C.G.P. 2(4).]

1155. Agazio, Franco de.
Demography and race. (Demografia e

razza.) Economia italiana, pp. 591-594. 1938.

Natality, mortality, and nuptiality in the first half of 1937 and 1938. [G.d. e. N.s. 1(1-2).]

1156. Agazio, Franco de.

Demographic predictions. (Prospettive demografiche.) Economia italiana, pp. 404-409. 1938.

The trend toward the creation of a national demographic conscience and the development of marital fertility in recent years lead to optimistic predictions. [G.d.e. N.s. 1(1-2).]

1157. Fossati, Antonio.

The Piedmont population in relation to the economic conditions of the territory. (La popolazione piemontese in rapporto alle condizioni economiche del territorio.) Rivista di politica economica 29(1):51-65. Jan., 1939.

The development of the population is examined from 1800 to the present in relation to the zone of plain, hill, or mountain and the condition of ownership. [R.i.s.s. 10(2).]

1158. Franciosa, Luchino.

The development and center of the Italian littoral. (Sviluppo e centri del litorale italiano.) Bollettino della R. Società geografica italiana, Series 7, 3 (10):834-851. Oct., 1938.

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1159. Italy. Congresso nazionale di studi romani.

Proceedings of the Fourth Congress.... (Atti del IV Congresso....) Roma, Istituto di studi romani, 1938. 5 vols. 1854 pp. L. 200.00.

Among the contributions dealing with demographic subjects are the following:

Calderini, Aristide. An epigraphic census of the Roman Empire. A report. (Sul censimento epigrafico dell'Impero Romano. Rendiconto.)

Tulli, Gustavo. Demographic development and topographic reconstruction of Rome according to the "administrative acts" of its parishes. (Sviluppo demografico e ricostruzione topografica di Roma negli "atti amministrativi" delle sue parrocchie.)

Giovannoni, Gustavo. The urbanized arrangement of the zone between Rome and the sea. (La sistemazione urbanistica della zona tra Roma e il mare.) (Articles on the same subject by Barbieri Dario, Bernardo A. Genco, Edoardo Caracciolo, Paolo Bertagnolio, and Concezio Petrucci.)

Mori, Assunto. The contribution of various Italian regions to the population of Rome, according to the censuses of 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931. (Il contributo delle varie regioni italiane al popolamento di Roma, secondo i censimenti del 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931.) [B.d.p.i. 446.]

1160. Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica.

The development of population in 1938 in large cities. (Movimento della popolazione nell'anno 1938 nelle grandi città.) Notiziario demografico 12(3): 50-51. March, 1939.

1161. Lenti, Libero.

A century of Milanese demographic life. (Un secolo di vita demografica milanese.) In: Studi nelle scienze giuridiche e sociali pubblicati dall'Istituto di esercitazioni presso la Facoltà di giurisprudenza, R. Università di Pavia, XXII. Pavia, 1938. 463 pp. L. 60.00.°

1162. Moreschini, Tullio.

The rural population in the last two censuses. (I rurali nei due ultimi censimenti.) In: Annali del R. Istituto superiore agrario e forestale di Firenze, Series II, Vol. VI, 1935-1936. Firenze, M. Ricci, 1937. 296 pp.°

1163. Sestini, Aldo.

Population of the principal Italian centers. (Popolazione dei principali centri italiani.) Rivista geografica italiana 45(3-4):163-168. May-Aug., 1938.°

1164. Vanni, Manfredo.

The tourist-hotel industry and depopulation of the mountains. (Le industrie turistiche alberghiere e lo spopolamento della montagna.) Bollettino della R. Società geografica italiana, Series 7, 4(2):183-186. Feb., 1939.

The balance of births and in-migrants against deaths and out-migrants, 1933-1938, in selected tourist areas.

Latvia

1165. Skujenieks, Margers.

Statistical atlas of Latvia. (Latvijas statistiskas atlass.) Riga, Valsts statistiskā pārvalde, 1938. 119 pp.°

Luxemburg

1166. Luxemburg. Office de statistique.
Results of the population census of December 31, 1935. Vol. 1. (Résultats du recensement de la population du 31 décembre 1935. Tome 1.) Luxembourg, 1938. 116 pp.°

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1167. Netherlands. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek.
Supplementary statistics of population changes in the Netherlands for 1936, with retrospective statistics since 1830. (Aanvullende cijfers der statistiek van den loop der bevolking van Nederland over het jaar 1936, met retrospectieve cijfers vanaf 1830.) 'sGravenhage, 1938. 127 pp. Fl. 0.45. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1168. Paciello, Umberto.
Natality, mortality, and the excess of live births in the Netherlands. (Natalità, mortalità ed eccedenza dei nativivi in Olanda.) Notiziario demografico 12(3):56-58. March, 1939.

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1169. Norway. Statistiske Centralbyrå.
Report on public health for the year 1936. (Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1936.) Norges Offisielle Statistikk 9:153. Oslo, 1939. 111 pp.
Including total mortality and mortality by causes of death; number of births; and infant and maternal mortality.

Poland

1170. Krzywicki, L.
Contributions to the problem of the estimation of the population of Poland in the tenth and eleventh centuries. (Przyczynki do wyswietlenia stosunków ludnosciowych w Polsce za pierwszych Piastów.) Przeglad Stat. (Warszawa) 1(2):177-205. 1938.
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1171. Ormicki, Wiktor.
Natural population changes. (Naturalny obrót ludnosci.) Przeglad Stat. 1(2):206-229. 1938.
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1172. Poland. Glówny Urzad Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.
Second general census of population, Dec. 9, 1931. Lodgings and households. Population. Poland. (Drugi powszechny spis ludnosci z dn. 9. XII. 1931r. Mieszkania i gospodarstwa domowe. Ludnosc. Polska.) Warszawa, 1938. 73 pp. Zlotys 2.00.
With French summary. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

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Second general census of population, Dec. 9, 1931. Lodgings and households. Population. Occupations. Kraków, not including the City of Kraków. Warszawa, 1938. 437 pp.
In Polish.°

1174. Rose, William J.
Slavonic cities. Warsaw. Slavonic Review 17(50):416-428. Jan., 1939.
History from the thirteenth century to the present, including the development of population.

1175. Strzelecki, E.
Changes in the distribution of the population of Warsaw, 1932-1938. (Zmiany w rozmieszczeniu ludnosci Warszawy 1932-1938.) Kronika Warszawy 1: 1-15. 1938. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

Roumania

1176. Hausmann, Oskar P.
The dynamics of population in the Dobrudja at present. (Die bewegenden Kräfte im volklichen Raumgeschehen der Dobrutscha in der Gegenwart.) Archiv für Wanderungswesen 10(3):77-86. 1938-1939.

1177. Manig, Marianne.
The density of population in Roumania. (Die Volksdichte Rumäniens.) Würzburg, Triltsch, 1937. 64 pp.°

1178. Manuila, S.
Demographic aspects of Transylvania. (Aspects démographiques de la Transylvanie.) La Transylvanie (Bucuresti). 97 pp. 1938.°

1179. Manuila, S., and Georgescu, D. C.
The population of Roumania. With an appendix concerning the population of the capital according to the general population census of Dec. 29, 1930. (Populatia Romaniei. Cu o anexa cuprinzand populatia capitalei dupa datele recensamantului general al populatiei din 29 Decemvrie 1930.) Bucuresti, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. 311 pp. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

Scandinavia

1180. Shetelig, Haakon, ed.
Population in ancient times. (Befolk-

ning i oldtiden.) Stockholm, A. Bonnier, 1936. 161 pp.

The following papers are included: Scandinavian population in the stone and bronze ages, by Haakon Shetelig; The iron-age population of Denmark, by Mogens B. Mackeprang; Norwegian people in the iron age, by Haakon Shetelig; Iron-age settlement in Sweden, by Sune Lindquist; Swedish expansion to the Baltic and Russia, by Birger Nerman; Swedish and Finnish iron-age settlements, by Nils Cleve; Swedes south of the Baltic, by Holger Arbman; Viking migration and settlement in western Europe, by Haakon Shetelig; Iceland, by Ólafur Lárusson; and Greenland, by Gustav Indrebø.

Sweden

1181. Quensel, Carl-Erik.

Population development in Sweden. (Befolkningsutvecklingen i Sverige.) Nordisk Familjeboks Månadskrönika (10). 1938.°

1182. Sweden. Statistiska Centralbyrån.

Census of the population in 1935-1936. IV. The general census of Dec. 31, 1935. Analysis of results. The sample census of population in March, 1936. Organization. Population. Representativeness, etc. (Särskilda folkräkningen 1935/36. IV. Allmänna folkräkningen den 31 december 1935. Granskning av resultatet. Partiella folkräkningen i mars 1936: Organisation, folkmängd, representativetet m. m.) Stockholm, 1938. 193 pp. Kr. 1.50.

With French summary. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1183. William-Olsson, W.

The development of agglomerations and of the rural population in Sweden, 1880-1935. (Utvecklingen av tätorter och landsbygd i Sverige 1880-1935.) Ymer (Stockholm) 58:(2-4):243-280. 1938. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

Switzerland

1184. Switzerland. Eidgenössisches statistisches Amt.

The development of population in Switzerland, 1936. (Bevölkerungsbewegung in der Schweiz 1936.) Statistische Quellenwerke der Schweiz, Heft 79. Bern, A. Francke, 1938. 94 pp. Swiss Fr. 2.00.

Tables are included giving fertility by the duration of marriage and birth order.

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Turkey

1185. Clerget, Marcel.

Turkey, past and present. (La Turquie, passé et présent.) Collection Armand Colin, No. 213. Paris, Librairie Armand Colin, 1938. 206 pp. Fr. 15.00.

The second chapter, on the human factors, includes a summary of demographic data.

U.S.S.R.

1186. Sautin, J.

The population census of 1939. Planovoe Chozaistvo (8):16-25. 1938.

In Russian. [B.d.S. 35(1).]

1187. U.S.S.R.

Census of 1939. Planovoe Chozaistvo (11):35-49. 1938.

A description of the projected 1939 census. In Russian.

United Kingdom

1188. Favies, A. E.

Our ageing population. Fabian Tract No. 246. London, Fabian Society, 1938. 14 pp. 2d.°

1189. England and Wales. Registrar-General.

Statistical review of England and Wales for the year 1936. Text. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1938. 204 pp. 3s. [This is the official commentary on the two volumes of vital statistics (Pt. I, Medical, and Pt. II, Civil), concerning the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages registered, population estimates, etc.]

Statistical review of England and Wales for 1937. The Registrar-General's tables. Part I. Medical. Ibid., 1938. 406 pp. 6s. [A detailed analysis of natality and mortality statistics, including the more important causes of death by sex and by eleven age groups for administrative districts.]

Statistical review of England and Wales for 1937. Tables. Part II. Civil. Ibid., 1939. 123 pp. 2s. [Population, births, marriages and divorces, migration, and registers of electors in England and Wales; population, births, marriages, and deaths in the British Dominions; and birth rates in foreign countries.]

1190. Harrod, R. F.

Population trends and problems. Lloyds Bank Monthly Review. Jan., 1939.°

Yugoslavia

1191. Yugoslavia. Direktsiga drzhavne statistike.
Final results of the census of population of March 31, 1931. III. De facto population by degree of education and age. (Definitivni rezultati popisa stanovnistva od 31 marta 1931 godine. III. Prisutno stanovnistvo po pismenosti i starosti.) Beograd, 1938. 133 pp. Dinars 40.00. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

ASIA

1192. Validi, A. Z.
The population density of central Asia in the Middle Ages. (Über die Bevölkerungsdichte Zentralasiens im Mittelalter.) In: Wirtschaft und Kultur. Festschrift zum 70. Geburtstag von Alfons Dopsch. Baden bei Wien, Leipzig, R. M. Rohrer, 1938. 696 pp. [In University of North Carolina Library.]

China

1193. Spencer, J. E.
Changing Chungking. The rebuilding of an old Chinese city. Geographical Review 29(1):46-60. Jan., 1939.
Including some data from a municipal police census of occupants.

India

1194. Ghate, B. G.
A study of population movement in India. Indian Journal of Economics 19 (3, No. 74):389-406. Jan., 1939.
The net reproduction rate, based on estimates of age-specific fertility, is computed to be 1.33, which would yield a population of 460 millions in 1961. The present age composition also is favorable for growth, and birth control is not likely to check the present growth for at least thirty years, since its diffusion would probably be accompanied by a considerable fall in infant mortality.

1195. Lal, R. B., et al.
Population survey of sixteen villages in southern Bengal. Indian Journal of Economics 19(2):287-306. Oct., 1938.

AFRICA

Angola

1196. Hambly, Wilfrid D.
Anthropometry of the Ovimbundu, Angola. Anthropological Series, Field Museum of Natural History 25(2). Chicago, 1938.
An appendix presents the results of a study of size of family, sex distribution, and mortality. [American Anthropologist N.s. 41(2).]

Libya

1197. Scarin, Emilio.
The demographic development in eastern Libya in 1934. (Il movimento demografico della Libia orientale nel 1934.) R. Istituto superiore di scienze sociali e politiche Cesare Alfieri di Firenze, Centro di studi coloniali. Firenze, G. C. Sansoni, 1938. 113 pp. L. 20.00.°

Mozambique

1198. Mozambique. Manica and Sofala. Direcção de estatistica e propaganda.
Census of the nonindigenous population taken on May 2, 1935. (Censo da população não indígena realizado em 2 de maio de 1935.) Anexo ao Boletim n.° 20 de 1937. Beira, Imprensa da Companhia de Moçambique, 1937. 67 pp.

Nyasaland

1199. Hornby, A. J. W.
The population of northern Nyasaland, with statistical data. Nyasaland Protectorate, Report of the Agricultural Survey of the Five Most Northerly Districts of Nyasaland, pp. 81-83. 1938.°

Southern Rhodesia

1200. Southern Rhodesia.
Statistical year book of Southern Rhodesia, 1938. The official annual of the social and economic conditions of the colony. Salisbury, Govt. Stationery Office, 1938. 166 pp.
This issue, the first since 1932, contains detailed tables on population, vital statistics, immigration, and public health. [South African Journal of Economics 7(1).]

Tanganyika

1201. Culwick, A. T., and Culwick, G. M.
A study of population in Ulanga, Tanganyika Territory. Continued. Sociological Review 31(1):25-43. Jan., 1939.
The method of computing infant and child mortality per 1,000 live births is described and rates computed for children of various stages by age-grades of mothers. Over half of all children born die before puberty. The distribution of surviving children reveals that 35 per cent of the women either have no chil-

dren or none who survive through puberty. Only 15 per cent of the women have more than two offspring who either are living or died when adult. Crude computations of the net reproduction rate show that it must be less than .73.

For Part I, see 5(2):Title 677.

Union of South Africa

1202. Glass, D. V.

European population movements in the Union of South Africa. South African Journal of Economics 7(1):41-65. March, 1939.

After a methodological discussion of the intrinsic rate of natural increase, the age and sex structure of the stable population, and the transitional changes before the attainment of the stable population, three sets of estimates are given: I. Assuming that fertility and mortality will remain at the 1934-1936 level; II. Assuming that mortality will remain at the 1934-1936 level and that the annual number of births will continue as in 1934-1936; III. Assuming specified declines in the rates of fertility and mortality.

1203. Union of South Africa. Office of Census and Statistics.

Census of the population of the Union of South Africa, 5th May 1936. I. Population. Sex and geographical distribution of the population. Pretoria, 1938. 107 pp. 7s 6d.°

1204. Union of South Africa. Office of Census and Statistics.

Census of the population of the Union of South Africa, 5th May 1936. II. Ages of the European, Asiatic and coloured population. Pretoria, 1938. 203 pp. 7s 6d.°

OCEANIA

Australia

1205. Portus, Garnet V., ed.

What the census reveals. Adelaide, F. W. Preece and Sons, in conjunction with the Australian Institute of Political Science, 1936. 180 pp.

The following papers are included:

La Nauze, J. A. General population trends.

Duncan, W. G. K. The census and migration.

Giblin, L. F. The census and occupational trends.

Holden, E. W. The census and secondary industry.

Cowper, Norman. The census and social conditions.

Curtin, John. The census and the social service state.

New Zealand

1206. New Zealand. Census and Statistics Department.

Statistical report on population and buildings for the year 1936-37. Wellington, 1938. 40 pp.°

III: MORTALITY

General

1207. Aaser, E., and Haubold, Hellmut.

A statistical study of the mortality from cancer in Oslo, 1900-1936. (Die Krebssterblichkeit von Oslo in den Jahren 1900 bis 1936 in statistischer Beleuchtung.) Reichs-Gesundheitsblatt 13(50):967-972. Dec. 14, 1938.

1208. Barretto-Gonçalves, A.

Sanitation and mortality. (Saneamento e mortalidade.) Revista medica de Pernambuco 7:365-369. Dec., 1937.°

1209. Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases.

Tropical Diseases Bulletin, Vol. 35, 1938. Supplement, Nov., 1938. Medical and sanitary reports from British colonies, protectorates and dependencies for the year 1936. Summarized by P. Granville Edge. London, Bureau of Hygiene, 1938. 296 pp. 7s 6d.°

1210. Ceriani, Raffaele.

An Italian regional comparison of the mortality from specific causes, according to the type-coefficient method. (Confronti regionali italiani fra la mortalità per singole cause, secondo il metodo dei coefficienti-tipo.) Rivista internazionale di scienze sociali 10(2): 175-193. March, 1939.

Observed mortality rates are compared with rates obtained by the type-coefficient method (described) for various causes of death and for the regions of Italy.

1211. Cheeseman, E. A., et al.

Disease and environment. Biometrika 30(3-4):341-362. 1938.°

1212. Drolet, Godias J.
Tuberculosis mortality in forty-six large cities of the United States during the year 1937. Proportion of deaths among the colored; white and Negro death rates. Net tuberculosis mortality corrected for residence. New York, Tuberculosis and Health Association, 1938. 18 pp.°

1213. Düll, D., and Düll, T.
Geographical and solar phenomena in their influence on morbidity and mortality. (Erd- und sonnenphysikalische Vorgänge in ihrer Bedeutung für Krankheits- und Todauslösung.) Nosokomeion 9:103-119. 1938.°

1214. Franz, Leonhard.
Mortality in prehistoric times. (Sterblichkeit in vorgeschichtlicher Zeit.) Ziel und Weg 9(1):4-6. Jan. 1, 1939.°

1215. Germany. Reichsgesundheitsamt.
The establishment of combined clinical-anatomical statistics on causes of death in Germany. (Zur Einrichtung einer kombinierten klinisch-anatomischen Todesursachenstatistik im Deutschen Reich.) Arbeiten aus dem Reichsgesundheitsamte 71(2):279-291. 1938.°

1216. Grzywo-Dabrowski, W.
Contribution to the statistics of suicide in 1936. Suicides in Warsaw and Kraków. Mass suicide. Murders and suicides in Poland. (Przyczynek do statystyki samobójstw w 1936r. Samobójstwa w Warszawie i w Krakowie. Samobójstwo wspólne. Zabójstwo i samobójstwo w Polsce w r. 1936.) Warszawa, Warszawskie Czasopismo Lekarskie, 1937. 13 pp.
Double suicides; murders and suicides in Poland in 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935. (Samobójstwa we dwoje, zabójstwo i samobójstwo w Polsce w latach 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935.) Ibid., 1937. 27 pp.
With French summaries. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1217. Haase, F. H.
The excess mortality of boys as a result of recessive sex-linked hereditary factors. (Die Übersterblichkeit der Knaben als Folge recessiver geschlechtsgebundener Erbanlagen.) Zeitschrift für menschliche Vererbungs- und Konstitutionslehre 22:105-125. 1938.°

1218. Kliemand, Edgar.
The Amthor mortality law and the death rate for the population of Germany since 1871. (Das amthorsche Sterblichkeitsgesetz und die Sterblichkeit in der Bevölkerung des Deutschen Reiches seit 1871.) Dresden, Teubner, 1938. 78 pp.°

1219. League of Nations. Health Section.
International lists of causes of death adopted by the Fifth International Conference for Revision, Paris, October 3rd-7th, 1938. Bulletin of the Health Organisation 7:943-987. 1939.
Historical note; recommendations; and the detailed, intermediate, and abridged lists.

1220. League of Nations. Health Section.
Vital statistics of large towns and of certain countries. General death rate per 1,000 inhabitants. Epidemiological Report 18(4):59-61. April, 1939.

1221. MacLean, M. C.
Age distribution of the population in relation to mortality. Canadian Public Health Journal. Feb., 1939.°

1222. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Occupational fatalities reach new low mark in 1938. Statistical Bulletin 20 (2):5-6. Feb., 1939.
World's Fairs as milestones of American longevity. Ibid. 20(3):1-3. March, 1939.
New light on the mortality from rheumatic fever. Ibid. 20(3):4-6. March, 1939.
Geographic distribution of the decline in mortality from tuberculosis. Ibid. 20(3):6-9. March, 1939.

1223. Mikelli, Guido.
The mortality from tuberculosis in Italy in the period from 1925 to 1935. (La mortalità per tubercolosi in Italia nel periodo dal 1925 al 1935.) Le assicurazioni sociali 13(3):361-380. 1937.

1224. Nicefero, Alfredo.
Demographic review. Various measures indicating the decrease of Italian mortality. (Rassegna demografica. Misure varie indicanti il decremento della mortalità italiana.) Le assicurazioni sociali 14(3). 1938.

1225. Pas, J. ten.
A comparative examination of mortality in the population of the Netherlands and those insured in a group of Netherland life insurance associations, 1925-1936. (Vergelijkend onderzoek van de sterfte

onder de geheele bevolking van Nederland en de verzekerden van een groep Nederlandsche levensverzekering Maatschappijen gedurende de jaren 1925-1936.) Het Verzekerings-Archief ('s-Gravenhage) 19(3):81-105. 1938. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1226. Peller, Sigismund.
Lung cancer among mine workers in Joachimsthal. Human Biology 11(1):130-143. Feb., 1939.
An analysis of mortality in the Czechoslovakian radium mines.

1227. Pohlen, Kurt.
Statistics of the causes of death as a problem of clinical medicine. (Die Todesursachenstatistik als Problem der klinischen Medizin.) Deutsches statistisches Zentralblatt 30(8):201-208. 1938.°

1228. Pospíšil, J. J., and Skála-Rosenbaum, J.
The question of the influence of sunspots on human mortality; a cosmobiological and mathematical study. Časopis lěkařů českých (Praha) 77:664-666. May 27, 1938.
In Czech. [C.C.I.M. 24(1).]

1229. Reiter, Hans, and Haubold, Hellmut.
Preliminary results and future needs of cancer statistics adapted to population policy. (Bisherige Ergebnisse und künftige Forderungen der bevölkerungspolitischen Krebsstatistik.) Deutsches Ärzteblatt 69(6):99-105. Feb. 4, 1939.°

1230. Spiegelman, Mortimer.
Mortality in relation to widowhood. Proceedings of the American Phiolosophical Society 80(4):541-558. Feb., 1939.
Age-specific annual rates of widowhood, computed by an indirect method, are compared for the mortality situations described in English Life Table No. 3, 1838-1854; U. S. Original Registration States, whites, 1901; U. S., excluding South Dakota and Texas, whites, 1929-1931; and Pennsylvania native-white married males and females, 1929-1931.

1231. Szél, Tividar.
A new Hungarian study of cancer and the results of statistics relative to this disease. (Az új rákbetegségi felvétel és a rákstatisztika újabb eredményei.) Magyar statisztikai Szemle 17 (1):32-52. Jan., 1939.
A detailed analysis for Hungary, with international comparisons.

1232. Tizzano, Antonio.
Causes of death and infant mortality in 1938. (Cause di morte e mortalità infantile nel 1938.) Notiziario demografico 12(5):83-84. May, 1939.

1233. U. S. Bureau of the Census.
Mortality statistics, 1936. Rate tables and general tables for United States, with supplemental statistics for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1938. 356 pp. $1.50.

1234. U. S. Public Health Service.
Trend of morbidity and mortality during 1938 and recent preceding years. Public Health Reports 54(18):725-739. May 5, 1939.
Trends by state by cause of death, 1934-1938.

1235. U. S. Public Health Service and collaborators.
Report of a survey of the Health Department and other health agencies in the District of Columbia. Conducted under the supervision of Robert Olesen. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1939. 400 pp. $0.35.
An analysis of mortality trends is included. Halbert L. Dunn and John Collinson contributed a chapter on the Bureau of Vital Statistics in the District of Columbia, including vital statistics laws and regulations, functions of the Bureau, tests of registration, tabulations of vital statistics, etc. [The Registrar 4(4).]

1236. Urbánek, F.
The mortality from tuberculosis in Prague, 1931-1936. (Pomery úmrtnosti tuberkulosou ve Velké Praze v letech 1931-1936.) Praha, Ustr. Svaz Nemoc. Pojistoven, 1938. 12 pp. Kč. 3.00. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1237. Wheelis, John M.
A time-study of morbidity and mortality in the United States Navy. American Journal of Public Health 28(11):1291-1297. Nov., 1938.

[See also Titles 1062, 1067, 1073, 1082, 1273, 1426, 1602, 1607, 1609-1611, 1615.]

Infant and Maternal

1238. Basak, K. C.
Infant mortality in British India.

Indian Journal of Pediatrics 5:145-162. July, 1938.°

1239. Bernsee, Hans.
The struggle against infant mortality. At the cradle of the life of the nation. (Kampf dem Säuglingstod. An der Wiege des Lebens der Nation.) Politische Biologie, Schriften für naturgesetzliche Politik und Wissenschaft, Heft 5. München, J. F. Lehmann, 1938. 136 pp. M. 3.80.
After two introductory historical chapters, the author considers methods of fighting infant mortality and then the fight itself and its results. [A.f.B. 9(1).]

1240. Brackett, E. S., and Goldberger, M.
Factors in maternal mortality in Rhode Island; conclusions drawn from a five year study. Rhode Island Medical Journal 21:99-104. July, 1938.°

1241. Crane, Marian M.
Causes of neonatal mortality in the District of Columbia. Medical Annals of the District of Columbia 7(8):248-252. Aug., 1938.°

1242. Dorn, Harold F.
Maternal mortality in rural and urban areas. Public Health Reports 54(17): 684-690. April 28, 1939.
Trends, and mortality by place of residence and place of occurrence in 1935, by states. See Correction, Ibid. 54 (20):844. May 19, 1939.

1243. Dunham, Ethel C.
The problem of stillbirths. Medical Annals of the District of Columbia 7(8): 252-256. Aug., 1938.°

1244. Germany. Reichsgesundheitsamt.
Deliveries and maternal mortality in the new maternity statistics for Germany. (Entbindungen und Müttersterblichkeit in der neuen geburtshilflichen Statistik für das Deutsche Reich.) Arbeiten aus dem Reichsgesundheitsamte 71(2):269-278. 1938.
Stillbirths and infant mortality in the new maternity statistics for Germany. (Totgeburten und Frühsterbefälle in der neuen geburtshilflichen Statistik für das Deutsche Reich.) Ibid. 71(2):303-312. 1938.
Statistics for 1936. [B.d.S. 35(1).]

1245. Haas, J. H. de.
Infant mortality in Batavia during 1935 and 1936. Geneeskundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië 78:1467-1512. June 21, 1938.°

1246. League of Nations. Health Section.
Infant mortality (per 1,000 living births). Epidemiological Report 18(3): 41-42. March, 1939.

1247. Livi, Livio.
Concerning the trend of infant mortality. (Sull'andamento della mortalità infantile.) Economia 23(1):95-101. Jan., 1939.
Variations by regions and by cause of death in the increase of infant mortality in 1937 as contrasted with 1934-1936.

1248. McConnell, W. T.
Study of maternal deaths, infant deaths, and Cesarean sections in Louisville, Kentucky hospitals. Kentucky Medical Journal 36:336-342. Aug., 1938.°

1249. Mai, Hermann.
The decline of the death rate from the infectious diseases of infants in the course of the last sixty years and its causes. (Über den Rückgang der Sterblichkeit an Infektionskrankheiten im Kindesalter im Laufe der letzten 60 Jahre und seine Ursachen.) Veröffentlichung aus dem Gebiete des Volksgesundheitsdienstes 52(5). Berlin, Schoetz, 1939. 96 pp. M. 3.80.°

1250. Meier, H.
Concerning the frequency of miscarriages. (Über die Häufigkeit der Fehlgeburten.) Leipzig, Edelmann, 1938. 18 pp.°

1251. Paso, J. R., and Zauchinger, A.
Seasonal infant mortality in the Republic of Argentina. (Mortalidad infantil estacional en la Republica Argentina.) Boletin sanitario del Departamento nacional de higiene, Buenos Aires 2:241-246. March, 1938.°

1252. Peckham, C. H.
Survey of 447 maternal deaths occurring in counties of Maryland during years 1930-1936 inclusive. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology 36:317-330. Aug., 1938.°

1253. Phair, John T.
Experience of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada with cases of pregnancy as reflected by case records. Am-

erican Journal of Public Health 29(3): 248-252. March, 1939.

A preliminary report on service, morbidity, and mortality among maternity cases served by the Order, made at the request of the Sub-Committee of Maternal Mortality of the Dominion Council of Health.

1254. Sharpley, H. F., Jr.

Study of maternal mortality and infant deaths - 1937. Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia 27:261-267. July, 1938.°

1255. Van Hoosen, Bertha.

Maternal mortality and abortion. Journal of the Association of Medical Women of India 26:28-53. Aug., 1938.

A report on a questionnaire sent to women physicians throughout the world. [Journal of Contraception 4(5).]

1256. Virgilii, Filippo.

Infant mortality. (La mortalità infantile.) Rivista di politica economia 28 (12):1115-1118. Dec., 1938.

Italian data, with some international comparisons. [B.d.S. 35(2).]

1257. Wickramasuriya, G. A. W.

Causes of foetal death in Ceylon; a study of 1,000 consecutive cases of stillbirth. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, British Empire 45:622-637. Aug., 1938.°

1258. Yerushalmy, J.

Hour of birth and stillbirth and neonatal mortality rates. Child Development 9:373-378. 1938.

Stillbirths and neonatal mortality rates are analyzed for each sex by hour of birth. [C.D.A.B. 13(1).]

[See also Title 1082.]

Life Tables

1259. Finland. Statistiska Centralbyrån.

Life tables for Finland, 1931-1935. (Kuolleisuus ja elonjäämistauluja vuosilta 1931-1935.) Helsinki, 1938. 20 pp. Finnish and Swedish. Summary data are reproduced in: Notiziario demografico 12(5):92-93. May, 1939.

1260. Gramberg, Wilhelm.

The new annuitant life tables of the general old-age pension fund, 1936. (Die neuen Rentner-Sterbetafeln der allgemeinen Rentenanstalt, 1936.) Blätter für Versicherungs-Mathematik 4(5). 1938.

Projected mortality tables derived from the 1925-1934 experience. [J.I.A. 69(326).]

1261. Mikič, Fedor.

Life tables for former provinces, cities, districts, and villages in Yugoslavia as well as for some of the nearer states of the Balkans and of middle Europe. (Tablice redoslijeda umiranja za bivse pokrajine, gradove, srezove i sela u Jugoslaviji, kao i za neke blize drzave Balkana i srednje Evrope.) Prirodoslovna Istrazivanja Kraljevine Jugoslavije (Zagreb) 21:1-128. 1938.

With English summary. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1262. Nicefero, Alfredo.

What are the lessons of our life and death tables on the subject of the prolongation of life in Italy? (Quels sont les enseignements de nos tables de vie et de mort au sujet de la prolongation de la vie en Italie.) Supplement, Les assurances sociales (4):289 ff. 1938.°

1263. Vaidyanathan, L. S.

Mortality of Indian assured lives. Journal of the Institute of Actuaries 70 (1, No. 327):15-43. Abstract of discussion, pp. 44-59. 1939.

This analysis of the 1925-1935 experience of an Indian insurance company concerns the standard table adopted, the problem of selection, graduation, age errors, secular trend in mortality, mortality by religion, and mortality by provinces.

[See also Titles 1594, 1597, 1599, 1620.]

IV: FERTILITY

1264. Aginsky, B. W.

Population control in the Shanel (Pomo) tribe. American Sociological Review 4(2):209-216. April, 1939.

The intermingling of "real" and magical contraceptive practices, abortion, and infanticide, and their cultural rationalizations, among an Indian tribe of northern California.

1265. Ashley-Montagu, M. F.

Adolescent sterility. Quarterly Re-

view of Biology 14(1):13-34. March, 1939.

This inquiry into the existence of a period of adolescent sterility in the human female after the establishment of menarche begins with a survey of the evidence from ethnology and proceeds to an analysis of the experimental evidence for lower mammals, the Rhesus monkey, and the chimpanzee. To be concluded.

1266. Ashley-Montagu, M. F.
Climate and reproduction. Science N.s. 89(2309):290-292. March 31, 1939.

A further discussion of human periodicity, with particular reference to W. L. Whitaker's discussion of seasonal sterility among the Eskimo. (Science 88:214. 1938.)

1267. Blacker, Charles P., and Glass, D. V.
Population and fertility. London, Population Investigation Committee, 1938.

This book for the general reader shows how far fertility has fallen in England and Wales and the Dominions as compared with other countries, and describes how occupational and regional fertility figures are computed from census and registration data. The provisions of the new Population (Statistics) Act are described. [Eugenics Review 30(4).]

1268. Brüschweiler, Carl.
I. Religion and the decline of the birth rate. II. Occupation and religion in Switzerland. (I. Konfession und Geburtenrückgang. II. Beruf und Konfession in der Schweiz.) Sonderdruck, Kirche und Leben, 1938, 1939. Olten, Otto Walter A.-G., 1939.

Fertility ratios are presented for cantons classified into religious and economic groups. Marital fertility seems to be dependent primarily on the major source of income, whether agricultural or industrial. Within these groups there is considerable differentiation according to religion. Fertility ratios for religious groups are given for all Switzerland, 1900 and 1910. [A.f.B. 9(2).]

1269. Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
Special report on births in Canada according to place of residence of mother, 1930-32. Ottawa, 1935. 39 pp.

1270. Cattell, Raymond B.
A study of the national reserves of intelligence. Hum. Fact. (London) 11: 127-137. 1937.

A study of the relationship between the number of children in a family and the intelligence level of both parents and children, in rural and urban areas, leads to the conclusion that within thirty years the number of mentally deficient individuals will increase 24 per cent and the number of superior individuals be reduced 35 per cent. [C.D.A.B. 12(6).]

1271. Charles, Enid.
Differential fertility in Scotland, 1911-1934. Part 1. Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh 59(2).°

1272. Correll, Helen B.
The birth rate for Wellesley College graduates. Journal of Heredity 30(4): 137-138. April, 1939.

Per cent married, average number of children, and per cent childless, based on a questionnaire mailed to alumnae.

1273. Dorn, Harold F., and McDowell, Arthur J.
The relationship of fertility and longevity. American Sociological Review 4(2):234-246. April, 1939.

Data on number of children, age at marriage, age at death, and year of marriage for about 195,000 Australian women dying from 1909 to 1928 are analyzed to determine the relationship between age at death and fertility. Data for New South Wales are utilized to indicate the relationship during the childbearing period.

1274. Flanagan, John C.
A study of psychological factors related to fertility. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 80(4): 513-523. Feb., 1939.

A preliminary report of a study of attitudes and values related to fertility, based on a homogeneous group of about three hundred professional men and their wives.

1275. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
Births in 1937 and 1938. (Die Geburten in den Jahren 1937 und 1938.) Wirtschaft und Statistik 19(7):283-286. First April number, 1939.

In the old area of Germany there were 1,308,607 births in 1937 (3,446 less than in 1936), and 1,378,369 in 1938. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of illegitimate births. Of the

total increase of 1,167,100 births, 1934-1937 inclusive, over the number of births that would have occurred if conditions had remained as in 1933, 840,800 are attributed to a "real" increase in fertility and 326,300 (27.4%) to increases in marriages. The number of first births decreased in 1937 as compared with 1936 but was still over 1933; second births increased; the largest increase was in third births. Fertility rates per 1,000 women of reproductive ages by duration of marriage showed no significant changes from 1936 to 1937. There are tables showing legitimate births by year of marriage and order of birth for both 1936 and 1937; and marital fertility by year of marriage of mother and order of birth.

Of the total increase from 1934 through 1937, 455,900 were first births, 377,800 second, 187,300 third, 85,400 fourth, and 60,700 fifth or higher orders.

1276. Golzio, Silvio.
Some research on the fertility of groups having decided social physiognomies. (Alcune indagini sulla fecondità di gruppi aventi particolari fisionomie sociali.) Economia 21(6):468-474. June, 1938.°

1277. Hagood, Margaret J.
A state experiment in contraception as a public health service. Journal of Contraception 4(5):103 ff. May, 1939.
The history and significance of the North Carolina program.

1278. Hagood, Margaret J., and Eaton, Mary A.
An examination of regional differentials in fertility by analysis of variance and covariance. Social Forces 17 (4):495-502. May, 1939.
The method is used on rural-urban and regional fertility and plane-of-living data for metropolitan counties containing cities of over 100,000 and a random sample of 93 rural counties.

1279. Hartnacke, Wilhelm.
The suicide of the gifted stocks. (Die Selbstausrottung der begabten Stämme.) Volk und Rasse 13(10):337-344. Oct., 1938.°

1280. Hoffmann, Ferdinand.
Moral decline and the decline of births. (Sittliche Entartung und Geburtenschwund.) Politische Biologie, I. München, J. F. Lehmanns, 1938. 61 pp. M. 2.00.°

1281. Hyrenius, H. J.
Rate of reproduction of the Scandinavian peoples. (Reproduktionen inom de nordiska ländernas befolkningar.) Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift (Lund) 41 (3-4):331-340. 1938.°

1282. Italy. Comitato di consulenza per gli studi sulla popolazione.
Proceedings of the Second Meeting of the Committee ... Florence, April 12, 1938. (Atti della II riunione del Comitato ... Firenze, 12 aprile 1938-XVI.) Pubblicazioni delle R. Università degli studi di Firenze, Facoltà di economia e commercio. Firenze, Casa ed. poligr. universitaria di C. Cya, 1938. 182 pp. L. 30.00.
The following papers are included:
Carini, Pietro. The course of natality in the Province of Cremona. (Circa l'andamento della natalità in provincia di Cremona.)
Berardinis, Luigi de. Legitimate fertility ratios for the three-year period 1935-1937 in the provinces of Italy. (Quozienti di fecondità legittima nel triennio 1935-37 nelle provincie del Regno.)
Giusti, Ugo. The demographic crisis in the mountains and natality. (La crisi demografica della montagna e la natalità.)
Livi, Filiberto. Marital fertility of the laborers of La Spezia, 1931-1937. (La fecondità matrimoniale di operai della Spezia dal 1931 al 1937.)
Gelli, Corrado. Note on female fertility in Pistoia in 1931 and in 1936. (Nota sulla fecondità femminile in Pistoia nel 1931 e nel 1936.)
Bastogi, Ugo. Note on female legitimate fertility in Leghorn in 1931 and in 1936. (Nota sulla fecondità femminile legittima in Livorno nel 1931 e nel 1936.)
Vinci, Felice. The measurement of some population trends. (La misura di alcune tendenze delle popolazioni.)
Castro, Diego de. Results of preliminary research on the extent of the use of contraceptive measures. (Risultati di un'indagine preliminare sull'estensione dell'uso dei mezzi contraccettivi.)
Vampa, Dino. Some indices of the reproductive capacity of the Italian population. (Di alcuni indici della capacità riproduttiva della popolazione italiana.)
Golzio, Silvio. Some data on the re-

lation between natality and industrial and urban development in the Province of Turin. (Qualche dato sulla relazione tra natalità e sviluppo industriale ed urbano in provincia di Torino.)

Lenti, Libero. Some recent aspects of natality in Milan. (Alcuni recenti aspetti della natalità milanese.)

Vergottini, Mario de. The increase of population from 1931 to 1936 in relation to the degree of rurality and of industrialization. (L'aumento della popolazione dal 1931 al 1936 in rapporto al grado di ruralità e di industrialità.)

Somogyi, Stefano. Illegitimate fertility and marriage according to the age of the woman. (Natalità illegittima e nuzialità secondo l'età della donna.)

Virgilii, Filippo. Recent progress attained in Italy in the demographic field. (Recenti progressi raggiunti in Italia nel campo demografico.)

Brief abstracts of most of these papers are cited in 4(4):Title 1552.

1283. Jannamorelli, Mario.

Fertility in various European countries. (La fecondità in alcuni paesi Europei.) Notiziario demografico 12(3): 55-56. March, 1939.

1284. Kiser, Clyde V.

Birth rates and socio-economic attributes in 1935. Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly 17(2):128-151. April, 1939.

This progress report of a study of fertility data collected by the National Health Survey "presents an analysis of birth rates among all native-white, foreign-white, and colored married women of childbearing age in the combined and classified urban areas of the Survey, by occupational class of the heads, educational status of the wives, and amount of family income during the twelve months preceding the enumeration". There were indications of decreased social-economic differentials in the fertility of urban married women.

For a previous report, see 4(2): Title 615.

1285. Kiser, Clyde V.

Voluntary and involuntary aspects of childlessness. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 80(4):525-539. Feb., 1939.

A sample of childless women meeting specified conditions was selected from the family records of a health survey in New York, and either mailed questionnaires or interviews used to determine reproductive history, extent of contraceptive practise, and the voluntary or involuntary nature of the childless state.

1286. Lafitte, François.

Unemployment and child-bearing. Eugenics Review 30(4):275-282. Jan., 1939.

The standard of living of families on unemployment benefit or assistance in England in 1937 is surveyed with reference to its probable implications for the future diffusion of family limitation.

1287. Landry, Adolphe, and Stuart, C. A. Verrijn.

Comments on the report of Prof. Winkler, "The decrease of natality, its causes, and its economic and social consequences". (Observations sur le rapport présenté par M. le prof. Winkler: "La baisse de la natalité, ses causes, et ses conséquences économiques et sociales". Revue de l'Institut international de statistique 6(4):553-563. 1938.

See 5(1):Title 271 and 5(2):Title 741.

1288. League of Nations. Health Section.

Vital statistics of large towns and of certain countries. Birth rate per 1,000 inhabitants. Epidemiological Report 18(4):62-64. April, 1939.

1289. Lenti, Libero.

Observations on fertility tables. (Osservazioni sulle tavole di fecondità.) Giornale degli economisti e annali di economia N.s. 1(1-2):28-50. Jan.-Feb., 1939.

Tables are developed for Italy, 1930-1932, giving total, legitimate, and illegitimate fertility by quinquennial and annual age groups. The concept of the stationary population is discussed in detail, and the stationary, stable, and actual populations are contrasted.

1290. Lesage, Cruveilhier, and Moine, Marcel.

Fewer babies are born in France in the country than in the city. (Il naît moins d'enfants en France à la campagne qu'à la ville.) Bulletin de l'Académie de médecine (Paris) 119:487-492. May 10, 1938.°

1291. Loro, Carlo.

Births according to birth order in the capital communes. (Le nascite secondo l'ordine di generazione nei comuni cap-

iluoghi.) Notiziario demografico 12(3): 46-48. March, 1939.
For 1937, by regions.

1292. Madissoon, H.
The decline of the birth rate and of the natural growth of population in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. (Über den Rückgang der Geburtenziffer und des natürlichen Bevölkerungszuwachses in Estland, Lettland und Litauen.) Pro juventute baltica 2(4):65-79. 1938.°

1293. Mauco, Georges.
The policy concerning natality and the development of population in Germany. (La politique de la natalité et le mouvement de la population en Allemagne.) Annales de géographie 48(272):181-184. March, 1939.°

1294. Meerdink, J.
The intensity of reproduction of the population of the small industrial communes of the Netherlands. (De reproductie-intensiteit van de bevolking der kleinere Nederlandsche industrie-gemeenten.) De Economist 88(1):50-59. Jan., 1939.°

1295. Meinhardt, Heinz.
The number of children of teachers in the public schools of East Prussia. A contribution to the study of differential fertility. (Die Kinderzahlen der ostpreussischen Volksschullehrer. Ein Beitrag zur Frage der unterschiedlichen Fortpflanzung.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 9(2):116-135. April, 1939.
This study, as of July 1, 1936, based on 4,187 usable returns, concerns teachers, married only once, and of the same religious group. It treats their age, age at marriage, and age differences; the number of children in completed families; the number of children by duration of marriage and date of marriage; the interval between marriage and the first birth in "older" and "younger" marriages; and the interval between births and the behavior of marriages that had been childless before 1933.

1296. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
A halt in the decline of our birth rate. Statistical Bulletin 20(2):3-5. Feb., 1939.

1297. Mirri, Alessandro.
Fertility in Yugoslavia according to religion. (Fecondità in Jugoslavia secondo la religione.) Notiziario demografico 12(4):73-75. April, 1939.
An analysis of data from the census of Yugoslavia, March 31, 1931 and of the live births of 1930-1932.

1298. Norton, Roy.
A health department birth control program. American Journal of Public Health 29(3):253-256. March, 1939.
A report on eighteen months' operation of the North Carolina program.

1299. Notestein, Frank W.
Intrinsic factors in population growth. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 80(4):499-511. Feb., 1939.
The major interest is an examination of elements of variation in fertility, based on 1930 data for the East North Central States on social-economic differentials in fertility and childlessness, and of studies of the extent and efficacy of contraception as the means through which group differentials arise.

1300. Notestein, Frank W.
Some implications of current demographic trends for birth control and eugenics. Journal of Heredity 30(3):121-126. March, 1939.
Trends in fertility differentials and population growth in relation to the pattern of diffusion of contraception.

1301. Oswald, Martin.
The concentration of older primiparae. Is there a difference and is there an increase in the last fifteen years, and is the proportion among the professional workers essentially higher? (Häufung alter Erstgebärender. Ist ein Unterschied und ein Zunehmen in den letzten 15 Jahren festzustellen und ist der Prozentsatz bei den geistigen Arbeitern wesentlich höher?) Düsseldorf, Nolte, 1938. 23 pp.°

1302. Pesch, K. L., and Schürmann, W.
Social ascent and fertility. A familial statistical study concerning the life fate of persons with military preference. (Sozialer Aufstieg und Fruchtbarkeit. Familienstatistische Untersuchungen über das Lebensschicksal von Inhabern des Zivilversorgungsscheines.) Archiv für Bevölkerungwissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 9 (2):84-101. April, 1939.
This study, based on 396 questionnaires, concerns the civil employees of the City of Cologne who had secured

military preference through twelve years' service. Their brothers are used as a control group. Data presented include place of birth, number of children in the parental and the present generation, and the social status and higher education of the children, which was secured at the expense of family size.

1303. Reichert, Franz.
The development of the number of births and legitimate fertility in city and country. (Die Entwicklung der Geburtenzahlen und der ehelichen Fruchtbarkeit in Stadt und Land.) Archiv für Gynäkologie 166:374-389. 1938.°

1304. Richet, Charles.
The fate of France and its birth rate. (La destinée de la France et sa natalité.) Revue des deux mondes (Paris) 109(49,3):586-598. Feb. 1, 1939.°

1305. Richter, Ruth.
Concerning the replacement of the married unemployed. (Über den Nachwuchs der verheirateten Arbeitslosen.) Leipzig, Edelmann, 1938. 15 pp.°

1306. Roberts, J. A. Fraser.
Intelligence and family size. Eugenics Review 30(4):237-247. Jan., 1939.
A study of intelligence and family size, based on tests of the school children of Bath, is summarized. [See 4(3): Title 1059.] Additional analysis of three selected groups of very bright, average, and dull children, retested on the Binet scale, concerns the fertility of the mothers, their age at marriage and duration of period of childbirth, and the relation of fertility to social status within the three groups.

1307. Rosen, J.
The decline of the birth rate, number of children, and plane of living. (Geburtenrückgang, Kinderzahl und Lebenshaltung.) Zeitschrift für schweizerische Statistik und Volkswirtschaft 74(4):512-519. 1938.
On the basis of an analysis of Zürich household accounts for 1936-1937. See: Statistik der Stadt Zürich 47, 1938. [B.d.S. 35(3).]

1308. Spolverini, L.
Modern life and the demographic problem. (Vita moderna e problema demografico.) Difesa sociale 17:455-464. May, 1938.
The problem of the declining birth rate. [Q.C.I.M. 24(1).]

1309. Stix, Regine K.
Birth control in a Midwestern city. A study of the clinics of the Cincinnati Committee on Maternal Health. II. The effectiveness of contraception after clinic attendance. Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly 17(2):152-171. April, 1939.
For Part I, see 5(2):Title 776. After a discussion of the possibilities of bias due to "lost" cases, there is a detailed analysis of the type of contraceptive used after clinic attendance, postclinic pregnancy rates by type of contraception before and after clinic attendance, and the effectiveness of contraception after clinic attendance.

1310. Strobel, Friedrich.
The trend of births in Munich, 1918-1937. (Die Geburtenbewegung der Stadt München 1918-1937.) Ziel und Weg 9(2): 35-41; 9(3):76-82. Jan. 15 and Feb. 1, 1939.°

1311. Sweden. Statistiska Centralbyrån.
Census of the population, December 31, 1930. IX. Marriages and number of children. (Folkräkningen den 31 december 1930. IX. Aektenskap och barnantal.) Stockholm, 1939. 246 pp.
With French summary. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1312. Taeuber, Conrad.
Agriculture and current population trends. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 80(4):477-489. Feb., 1939.
Rural-farm fertility ratios for counties are related to various agricultural factors (per cent of farm products used by operator's family, per cent tenancy, and per cent reporting expenditure for hired labor) for groups with specified plane-of-living indices, in an attempt to determine the relationship between fertility and the extent to which agriculture is commercialized.

1313. Vergottini, Mario de.
The decrease of legitimate fertility in Italy, 1930-1932 to 1935-1937. (La diminuzione della fecondità legittima nel Regno dal 1930-32 al 1935-37.) Notiziario demografico 12(3):45-46. March, 1939.
Prolificacy and the productivity of marriages in Italy, 1931-1937. (Prolificatà e produttività matrimoniale in

Italia, 1931-37.) Ibid. 12(4):63-66. April, 1939. [Average number of children ever born, 1931-1937, to marriages celebrated in individual years from 1915 to 1937; fertility quotients, 1931-1937, by year and duration of marriage.]

1314. Weber, Erna.
Age of the wife at marriage and marital fertility. A study of the marriages of 10,877 master craftsmen and independent craftsmen in central Thuringia. (Das Heiratsalter der Frau und die eheliche Fruchtbarkeit. Untersuchung an den Ehen von 10877 Handwerksmeistern und selbständigen Handwerkern Mittelthüringens.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 9(2):135-143. April, 1939.
Fertility is analyzed by year of marriage and age at marriage (under 20, 20-24, 25-29, and 30 or over). Both in recent and in completed marriages the proportion of childless marriages increases and the proportion of large families decreases with increased age at marriage. The age of the male is important, both for economic and health reasons. The effects of conscription on age at marriage and hence on fertility are discussed.

1315. Willoughby, R. R.
Fertility and intelligence of college women. Science 88:281-282. 1938.
Based on reproductive performance of the class of 1927 of Pembroke College.

See also 4(4):Title 1574.

1316. Wülker, Heinz.
Differential fertility in the rural population of Germany. Differentials among agricultural workers and between agricultural workers and other social groups. (Unterschiedliche Fortpflanzung in deutschen Landvolk. Unterschiede innerhalb des Bauerntums und zwischen Bauerntum und anderen sozialen Gruppen.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 9 (2):101-116. April, 1939.
This analysis of the census of 1933 shows considerable areal variation in the number of children per farm family, holding constant size of farm and duration of marriage. Although, except for farm laborers, persons in agriculture exceeded other occupational groups in number of children, rural population was no longer replacing itself. In some areas where the fertility of farmers was especially low, it was exceeded by that of industrial workers. In areas where fertility in farm families was high, other occupational groups also showed relatively high rates.

[See also Titles 1055, 1059, 1062, 1067, 1072, 1076, 1079, 1081, 1330, 1500, 1537, 1540, 1557, 1603, 1608, 1609, 1614.]

V: MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, AND THE FAMILY

1317. Anderson, W. A.
The composition of rural households. Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 713. Ithaca, New York, 1939. 24 pp.
The analysis is based on data for a sample of 2,925 households in Genesee County, New York, classified into eight major types: husband-wife; husband-wife-children; husband-wife-others; husband-wife-children-others; broken families; brother-sister; single person; and partner households.

1318. Bigelow, William F., ed.
The Good Housekeeping marriage book; twelve ways to a happy marriage. New York, Prentice-Hall, 1938. 173 pp.
The following are some of the chapters:
Huntington, Ellsworth. Ought I to marry?
Roosevelt, Eleanor. Should wives work?
Marshall, Jessie. Children? Of course!
Hart, Hornell. Detour around Reno.
Groves, E. R., and Groves, Gladys H. The case for monogamy.

1319. D'Elia, Eugenio.
The marriage rate in the provincial capitals of Italian compartments in 1937 and in 1938. (La nuzialità nei capiluoghi di provincia dei compartimenti italiani nel 1937 e nel 1938.) Notiziario demografico 12(5):84-86. May, 1939.

1320. Diepgen, L.
Statistics of marriages among the nobility, 1500-1900. (Statistiks über Fürstenehen von 1500-1900.) Archiv für Hygiene 120:192-194. June, 1938.°

1321. Gulden, Tees.
Divorce and business cycles. American

Sociological Review 4(2):217-223. April, 1939.

Divorce rates for Amsterdam are correlated with the price of wheat for long cycles of prosperity and depression.

1322. Harmsen, Hans.

The family. Concept, function, and role in population policy. (Familie. Begriff, Funktion und bevölkerungspolitische Aufgabe.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 9(1):1-8. Feb., 1939.

1323. Heinel, Eberhard.

The frequency of marriages in Germany in the last twenty-five years. (Die Heiratshäufigkeit im Deutschen Reiche in den letzten 25 Jahren.) Deutsches Ärzteblatt 68(52):899-902. Dec. 24, 1938.°

1324. Ihm, Karl.

The family in its general evolutionary and generic forms and its influence on the growth and decline of nations as a point of departure for the evaluation of the question of marital counseling in Germany. (Die Familie in ihren Entwicklungs- und Erscheinungsformen im allgemeinen und ihr Einfluss auf das Werden und Vergehen der Völker als Ausgangspunkt für die Beurteilung der Frage der Eheberatung in Deutschland.) Bottrop i. W., Postberg, 1937. 41 pp.°

1325. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Trend of divorce in 50 years. Statistical Bulletin 20(2):1-3. Feb., 1939. [New England states, except Maine, 1890-1937.]

Age at marriage and remarriage. Ibid. 20(4):4-5. April, 1939. [Massachusetts, 1935-1937.]

1326. Union of South Africa. Office of Census and Statistics.

Census of the population of the Union of South Africa, 5th May 1936. III. Marital condition. Pretoria, Union Government 39, 1938.°

1327. Vergottini, Mario de.

The polygamy of the Mussulmen in Libya. (La poligamia dei Mussulmani della Libia.) Notiziario demografico 12(4): 70-71. April, 1939.

According to the census of 1936.

1328. Sanders, Barkev S.

Family composition in the United States. Social Security Bulletin 2(4): 9-13. April, 1939.

Family composition and size in terms of the aspects important to the Social Security program are to be analyzed on the basis of the data of the National Health Survey of 1935-1936. The present report gives distribution by marital status for both urban and rural samples in comparison with U. S. census data for 1930.

1329. U. S. National Resources Committee. Industrial Committee.

Residential building. By Lowell J. Chawner. Housing Monograph Series, No. 1. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1939. 19 pp. $0.10.

Trends in the number of families, levels of family income, etc., are considered as background factors influencing the use and construction of housing.

1330. Zimmerman, Carle C., and Whetten, Nathan L.

Rural families on relief. Works Progress Administration, Division of Social Research, Research Monograph XVII. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1938. 161 pp.

Data from a 1935 survey covering 138 counties and 116 New England townships form the factual basis of this description of the characteristics of rural relief families with reference to occupational origin; size and composition; age, sex, and marital status of the head; number and type of dependents; fertility ratios; employability; mobility and education; racial background; former agricultural experience; land tenure; etc.

See also: Zimmerman, Carle C. American rural families during the 1929-1936 depression. Internationale Agrar-Rundschau 1:234-237. Aug., 1938.

[See also Titles 1065, 1067, 1073, 1311, 1420, 1429, 1457, 1484, 1516, 1601, 1614.]

VI: MIGRATION

1331. Adams, Walter.

Extent and nature of the world refugee problem. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:26-36. May, 1939.

Completed movements (Greeks, Bulgarians,

Turks); uncompleted movements (Armenians, Assyrians, Russians, Italians, Portuguese, Germans, and Spaniards); the settlement of refugees; and the potential problem.

1332. Adams, Walter.
Refugees in Europe. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:37-44. May, 1939.
Estimates of the present distribution, and of the economic adjustment, are given for Greek, Bulgarian, and Turkish refugees; Armenians; Russians; Italians; and Germans. The situation of the refugees is described for France and the former Czechoslovakia.

1333. Baloueff, Jean.
Concerning a recent book: the political composition of certain groups of refugees. (A propos d'un livre récent: la composition politique de certains groupes de refugés.) La Vie économique et sociale 16(1):75-79. Jan., 1939.
Concerning Sir John H. Simpson's preliminary report on refugees. See 5(1): Title 299.

1334. Bandeira de Mello, Alfonso T.
Problems of immigration and colonization. (Problemas de imigração e de colonização.) Boletino minister Trabalho, Industrie, Commercio, Rio de Janeiro 4(44):286-302. April, 1938.°

1335. Brown, Francis J.
An annotated bibliography on the refugee problem. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:202-208. May, 1939.

1336. Brown, Francis J., ed.
Refugees. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203: 1-208. May, 1939.
The articles in this volume, intended to provide the basis for viewing the refugee problem in perspective, concern the underlying factors, the present situation, the human side of the problem, and possible ways out. For reference to contributions concerning population aspects see Titles 1331, 1332, 1335, 1337, 1339-41, 1343, 1345, 1350, 1352, 1353, 1355, 1363, 1369, 1439, 1445, 1448, and 1515.

1337. Estorick, Eric.
The Evian Conference and the Intergovernmental Committee. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:136-141. May, 1939.
Including the Rublee Plan.

1338. Fields, Harold.
The refugee in the United States. New York, Oxford University Press, 1938. 229 pp. $2.50.
Pt. I concerns the problem of the post-War immigrant and his assimilation; Pt. II, the number and distribution of refugees from Russia, Germany, the Ukraine, Greece, Armenia, and other places; Pt. III, the social agencies in the field, immigration legislation, etc.

1339. Grattan, C. Hartley.
Refugees and an underdeveloped economy. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:177-182. May, 1939.
With reference to Australia.

1340. Holbron, Louise W.
The League of Nations and the refugee problem. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:124-135. May, 1939.
The history of the organization and activity of the League and the International Labour Office to deal with the various refugee problems.

1341. Inman, Samuel G.
Refugee settlement in Latin America. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:183-193. May, 1939.
After surveying obstacles to immigration and the experience of past colonial ventures, the author summarizes the situation in the countries that are the most likely places for settlers.

1342. Italy. Presidenza del Consiglio dei ministri. Commissariato per le migrazioni e la colonizzazione.
Migrations in Italy and Italian Africa, 1937-1938. (Le migrazioni nel Regno e nell'Africa italiana, anni 1937-38.) Roma, Failli, 1938.
Summarized in Economia 23(3):293-294. March, 1939.

1343. Jászi, Oscar.
Political refugees. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:83-93. May, 1939.
An attempt is made to estimate the number of passive, active, and border-line political refugees. The sufferings and difficulties of the refugee groups are described.

1344. Macnaghten, T. C.
The problems of emigration and Empire settlement. In: Empire opportunities; a study of the possibilities of overseas settlement. London and Glasgow, Blackie and Son, 1938.
See also 5(1):Title 286.

1345. Mann, Erika, and Estorick, Eric.
Private and governmental aid of refugees. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:142-154. May, 1939.
Including the regulations for the admission of immigrant refugees to various countries.

1346. Mazurkiewics, M. W.
The technical conference of experts on the subject of migration for colonization. (La Conférence technique d'experts en matière de migrations colonisatrices.) Le Travail agricole 1(4):33-46. Oct., 1938.
See 4(4):Title 1587.

1347. Nemirovsky, M.
Jewish immigration and Arab population. In: Sereni, Enzo, and Ashery, R. E., eds. Jews and Arabs in Palestine; studies in a national and colonial problem. New York, Hechalutz Press, 1936.

1348. Numelin, Ragnar.
Human migrations. A study of the migratory spirit. (Les Migrations humaines. Etude de l'esprit migratoire.) French translation by M. V. Forbin. Paris, Payot, 1938. 378 pp. Fr. 50.00.
This comprehensive study of migration proceeds from an analysis of the migratory phenomenon in general in both animals and man to studies of the legendary migrations of primitive peoples; types of migration according to the stage of economic development; the manner in which geographic and climatic factors influence migration; the motives of migration (food, pillage, war, commerce, magic, religion); the persistence of migration in advanced cultures; the great historic invasions; transoceanic migration and settlement; the development of travel; and the fundamental nature of the migratory impulse. [V.e.s. 16(3).]

1349. Oliveira Santos, Ruy de.
The legal status of aliens in Brazil. (A condiçao juridica do estrangeiro no Brasil.) Rio de Janeiro, A. Coelho Branco, 1938. 262 pp.
The constitutional and legal provisions in Brazil concerning immigration, settlement, activities, and deportation, of foreigners. [I.L.R. 39(3).]

1350. Peake, Cyrus H.
Refugees in the Far East. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:55-62. May, 1939.
Ancient Chinese migrations and the present situation are emphasized, with discussions of the refugee problem in Manchuria, Korea, and Japan, the situation of the White Russians, and China's famines.

1351. Rauch, Emil.
Agricultural development in Brazil. (Landwirtschaftliche Entwicklung in Brasilien.) Berichte über Landwirtschaft 23(2):491-532. 1938.
Among the subjects considered are the need for slowly advancing colonization, and the causes of and problems produced by the flight from the land.

1352. Reinhold, Frances L.
Exiles and refugees in American history. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:63-73. May, 1939.
In addition to a consideration of the minority groups and refugees settling in the United States, and their contributions, there is a brief discussion of refugees from the United States during the period from the Revolutionary War to the present.

1353. Roucek, Joseph S.
Minorities - a basis of the refugee problem. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:1-17. May, 1939.
Analyzes the concept of minorities, and the development and collapse of the attempt at international protection of minorities. Presents figures, generally from official sources, concerning Jewish minorities, German minorities of "blood", Italians and their descendants, minorities in western Europe and in the "Danger Zone", and other countries.

1354. Royal Institute of International Affairs.
The republics of South America. A report by a study group of members. New York, Oxford University Press, 1937. 374 pp. $8.50.
A factual report, including informa-

tion on population and colonization. [G.R. 29(2).]

1355. Schaufuss, Tatiana.
The White Russian refugees. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:45-54. May,1939.
Causes and points of dispersion; extent; the work of the Nansen Office; and the present status in various European countries, the United States, and the Far East.

1356. Vargas Mendoza, José.
Colonization. (Colonización.) Universidad nacional autónoma de México. Facultad de derecho y ciencias sociales. México, D. F., Editorial de Izquierda de la Cámara de diputados, 1937. 106 pp.
Colonization, emigration, and immigration in Mexico.

[See also Titles 1067, 1073, 1085, 1494, 1598.]

International

1357. Aiyer, K. A. Neelakandha.
Indian problems in Malaya. A brief survey in relation to emigration. Kuala Lumpur, "The Indian" Office, 1938. 150 pp. Rs. 1.8 (India); $1.50 (Malaya).
Indian emigration to Malaya is surveyed in relation to the economic and political condition of the country, and a comprehensive bilateral agreement between the two countries is advocated. [I.L.R. 39(3).]

1358. Cowie, Donald.
The possibilities of emigration of Hollanders to Australia and New Zealand. Bulletin of the Colonial Institute of Amsterdam 2(2):144-153. Feb., 1939.°

1359. Czechoslovakia. Ministry of Social Welfare. Social Institute.
Twenty years of social welfare in the Czecho-Slovak Republic. Publication No. 74. Praha, 1938. 103 pp.
Since the emigration problem was one of the initial difficulties of the country, the relevant legislation is summarized and the volume of emigration in the years 1918-1938 described. [I.L.R. 39(3).]

1360. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
Overseas migration and travel in 1938. (Überseeischer Wanderungs- und Reiseverkehr im Jahre 1938.) Wirtschaft und Statistik 19(6):251-252. Second March number, 1939.
Including the origin and destination of Jewish overseas migrants.

1361. International Labour Office.
Immigration into the United States. Industrial and Labour Information 69(8): 240-242. Feb. 20, 1939.
Irish seasonal migration to Great Britain. Ibid 69(8):242-244. Feb. 20, 1939.
Migration statistics for the Union of South Africa. Ibid. 69(9):279-280. Feb. 27, 1939.
Immigration into Panama. Ibid. 69(10): 304-306. March 6, 1939.
Immigration legislation in the Philippines. Ibid. 69(10):306. March 6, 1939.
Emigration from Poland. Ibid. 69(13): 406-409. March 27, 1939. [Agreements with Estonia, Germany, and Paraguay.]
Immigration situation in Canada. Ibid. 70(1):443-445. April 3, 1939.
Alien migration in Latin America. Ibid. 70(1):445-446. April 3, 1939.
Seasonal emigration from Poland. The recent agreement with Germany. Ibid. 70(2):479. April 10, 1939.
Polish-Latvian emigration treaty. Ibid. 70(3):512-514. April 17, 1939.
Recent developments in France. Ibid. 70(4):540-541. April 24, 1939.
The Eighth Pan-American Conference. Ibid. 70(4):552-554. April 24, 1939. [Summary of the following resolutions of the Lima Conference: committee of experts on immigration; regulations on migrant workers; American standards of emigration; register of immigration possibilities; and draft treaties on immigration.]
A Belgo-Italian labour and settlement treaty. Ibid. 70(5):564-565. May 1, 1939.
Regulations of immigration in Cuba. Ibid. 70(5):565-567. May 1, 1939.
Suspension of immigration in Chile. Ibid. 70(5):567. May 1, 1939.
Employment of aliens in the Dominican Republic. Ibid. 70(5):567-568. May 1, 1939.
Immigration for settlement in Argentina. Ibid. 70(5):568. May 1, 1939.
Japanese emigration to Manchuria. Ibid. 70(5):568-569. May 1, 1939.
The Canadian immigration act. Ibid. 70(5):569-570. May 1, 1939.

1362. Ireland. Department of Industry and Commerce. Inter-Departmental Committee on Seasonal Migration to Great Britain.
Report, 1937-1938. Dublin, Stationery

Office, 1938. 82 pp. 1s 3d.
This Committee was appointed in Sept., 1937 to investigate the problem of seasonal migration from Ireland to various parts of the United Kingdom and to make recommendations with reference to the improvement of recruitment and employment conditions and also the improvement of economic conditions in the areas from which the migrants come. The report is summarized in: Industrial and Labour Information 69(8):242-244. Feb. 20, 1939.

1363. Lewis, Read, and Schibsby, Marian.
Status of the refugee under American immigration law. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:74-82. May, 1939.

1364. Lowrie, Samuel H.
Immigration and population increase in the State of São Paulo. (Imigração e crescimento da população no estado de São Paulo.) Estudos paulistas, Ed. da Escola livre de sociologia e politica, 2. São Paulo, 1938. 44 pp.

1365. Manunta, Ugo.
The Italo-German agreement for Italian emigration to Germany. (Gli accordi italo-tedeschi per l'emigrazione italiana in Germania.) Assicurazioni sociali 14(5):733-742. Sept.-Oct., 1938.

1366. Mayer-Daxlanden, Hans.
Immigrants; first case-story book on immigration and naturalization. New York, Five D's Book Publishing Co., 1938. 130 pp.

1367. Michalopoulos, Jean.
Observations on the report presented by A. Molinari: "Statistics of international tourists". (Observations sur le rapport présenté par M. A. Molinari: "Statistiques du tourisme international".) Revue de l'Institut international de statistique 6(4):564-565. 1938.
See 4(2):Title 861.

1368. Mombert, Paul.
The decline of European emigration, the problem of world emigration. (La régression de l'émigration européenne, problème de l'émigration mondiale.) Revue économique internationale 31(1,1): 15-30. Jan., 1939.
The trends in European emigration are traced, 1821 to the present, the causes discussed, and the consequences surveyed from the standpoint of both the immigrant-receiving country and the country of emigration.

1369. Ostrolenk, Bernhard.
The economics of an imprisoned world. A brief for the removal of immigration restrictions. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:194-201. May, 1939.
The effects of immigration on unemployment, agriculture, and wages are argued to be favorable in general, and a plea is made for the removal of restrictions on the flow of people and commodities.

1370. Palestine. Department of Migration.
Annual report, 1938. Jerusalem, Govt. Printing Press, 1939. 205 pp.°

1371. Purcell, R. J.
The Irish Immigrant Society of New York. Studies (Dublin) 27(108):583-599. Dec., 1938.
From 1838 to 1860. [B.d.S. 35(2).]

1372. Rosier, Camille.
Alien immigration in France. (L'immigration étrangère en France.) L'Actualité économique 14(2,4):320-340. Feb., 1939.°

1373. Round Table.
Canada. Immigration. Round Table (114):398-411. March, 1939.
The limits of further immigration.

1374. Sweden. Socialdepartementet.
Aliens in Sweden. (Utlänningarna i Sverige.) Sociala Meddelanden 49(2):87-90. Feb., 1939.
Number, origin, occupational type, etc., on Oct. 1, 1938, as contrasted with the same dates in 1934-1937 inclusive.

1375. Sweden. Statistiska Centralbyrån.
Emigration and immigration in 1937. (Ut- och invandring, ar 1937.) Folkmängden och dess förändringar. Stockholm, 1938. 35 pp.
Distribution of migrants according to country, sex, age, occupation, etc. [I.L.R. 39(3).]

[See also Titles 1044, 1059, 1072, 1546.]

Internal

1376. Alivia, Gavino.
Internal colonization in Sardinia. (La colonizzazione interna e la Sardegna.) Firenze, C. Cya, 1938. 46 pp.°

1377. Aubin, Hermann.
The South-German migration to the northeast in the late Middle Ages. (Der oberdeutsche Wanderzug im Spätmittelalter nach dem Nordosten.) Jomburg 2(3):304-318. 1938.°

1378. Baker, J. A.
Mobility and farm tenancy - a rejoinder. Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics 15(1):102-104. Feb., 1939.
A rejoinder to a note by B. O. Williams. See 5(1):Title 357.

1379. Bonifacio, G.
The average radius of attraction of urban centers. (Il raggio medio d'attrazione dei centri urbani.) Suppl. stat. ai nuovi problemi di pol., storia ed econ. 4(2,1):38-49. 1938.°

1380. Calame, L.
Distress in the north of China. (La misère dans le nord de la Chine.) Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge 20: 967-1016. Nov., 1938.°

1381. Coyle, David C.
Depression pioneers. Works Progress Administration, Social Problems. Number 1. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1939. 19 pp.
This pamphlet, based on a research monograph on "Migrant families", by John N. Webb and Malcolm Brown, is designed to present reliable nontechnical information.

1382. Darré, R. Walther.
The racial idea as a bulwark against the flight from the land. (Der Rassengedanke als Bollwerk gegen die Landflucht.) Nationalsozialistisches Monatsheft 10(106):33-39. Jan., 1939.°

1383. Fortune.
Migratory labor; a social problem. Fortune 19(4):90-100, 112-120. April, 1939.
A vivid description of the crucial problems created by "a million-odd migrant farm workers and their families", with particular reference to California. There are many photographs and drawings.

1384. Gammans, L. D.
Re-colonising England. United Empire 30(4):779-786. April, 1939.°

1385. Germany. Institut für bäuerliche Rechts- und Wirtschaftsordnung, Studiengesellschaft für Nationalökonomie.
Production and increase in production. Concerning the 6th Reichsbauerntag, Goslar, 1938. (Leistung und Leistungssteigerung. Über den 6. Reichsbauerntag in Goslar 1938.) Internationale Agrar-Rundschau (12):3-7. Dec., 1938.
Including English translation, pp. 8-12. The discussions at the Reich Peasants' Congress are summarized in so far as they concern rural depopulation and the undervaluation of agricultural work as a causal factor in the drift to the towns. [A.E.L. 13(3).]

1386. Germany. Bavaria. Landesverband für Wanderdienst.
Migratory man. A contribution to the redistribution of the population in Greater Germany. (Die nichtsesshafte Mensch. Ein Beitrag zur Neugestaltung der Raum- und Menschenordnung im Grossdeutschen Reich.) In cooperation with the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior. München, Beck, 1938. 466 pp. M. 16.50.°

1387. Gross, Walter.
The dangers of out-migration. Results of research on three Saxon rural districts. (Die Gefahren der Abwanderung. Die Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen aus drei sächsischen Landkreisen.) Die sächsische Wirtschaft 28(8):240-244. Feb. 24, 1939.
Racial deterioration, the decline of population, and the shortage of skilled workers. [B.d.S. 35(3).]

1388. Guild, June P.
Transients in a new guise. Social Forces 17(3):366-372. March, 1939.
A study of 858 transient men aided by the Richmond Travelers Aid Society with special reference to the relations of chronic transiency to criminality.

1389. Hamilton, C. Horace.
Social effects of mechanization in agriculture. Rural Sociology 4(1):3-19. Discussion by R. C. Smith and W. E. Grimes, pp. 19-25. March, 1939.
Including reduced man-hours of labor required and consequent displacement and migration.

1390. Hatesaul, Erich.
Measures against the flight from the land. (Massnahmen gegen die Landflucht.) Raumforschung und Raumordnung 2(8):341-351. Aug., 1938.°

1391. Hausmann, Oskar P.
Causes of the flight from the land of the rural people of the Ostmark. (Ur-

sachen der Landflucht im Landvolk der Ostmark.) Raumforschung und Raumordnung 3(1). Jan., 1939.°

1392. Johansen, Sigurd.
Migratory-casual workers in New Mexico. New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, with Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration. Press Bulletin 870. State College, New Mexico, 1939. 49 pp.
Survey data on 235 households of interstate migratory-casual workers in New Mexico are analyzed with reference to extent of migration, characteristics of migratory-casual employment, and the personal characteristics of the migrants.

1393. Kumlien, W. F., and McNamara, Robert L.
Movement of farm population, South Dakota, 1938. Preliminary report. South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station et al., Circular. Brookings, South Dakota, 1939. 6 pp.
State of origin and state of destination for rural interstate migrants, based on schedules secured by the Agricultural Conservation Committees in each county of the State.

1394. Leonard, Olen E., and Loomis, Charles P.
A study of mobility and levels of living among Negro sharecropper and wage-laborer families of the Arkansas River Valley. Farm Population and Rural Life Activities 13(2):1-11. April, 1939.
Based on schedules for 306 Negro families.

1395. Makower, H., et al.
Studies in mobility of labour. A tentative statistical measure. Oxford Economic Papers 1:83-123. Oct., 1938.°

1396. Mears, Eliot G.
Postwar locational changes of British industry. Geographical Review 29(2): 233-251. April, 1939.
Regional changes in population and trends in internal migration are interpreted in terms of shifts in "an economic structure based on coal deposits and the magnet of the metropolis".

1397. Melvin, Bruce L., and Olin, Grace E.
Migration of rural high-school graduates. School Review 46(4):276-287. April, 1938.
See also 5(2):Title 928.

1398. Moeller, A. J.
The major lines of the Bantu migrations in the eastern province of the Belgian Congo. (Les Grandes lignes des migrations des Bantous de la province orientale du Congo Belge.) Mémoir Institut royal colonial belge. Bruxelles, 1936. 578 pp. Fr. 100.00.°

1399. Montanari, Viscardo.
The depopulation of the mountains and practical actions to prevent it. (Lo spopolamento della montagna ed azione pratica per impedirlo.) Azienda agricola 2(12):15-21. Nov. 30, 1938.°

1400. Moore, Elon H.
Patterns of age, sex, and direction in net white mobility streams, 1920-1930. Sociology and Social Research 23(4):303-311. March-April, 1939.
An analysis for 15 states, based on population by age in 1920 and 1930.

1401. Müller, Heinz.
How great is the flight from the land and what does it cost? (Wie gross ist die Landflucht und was costet sie?) Odal, Monatsschrift für Blut und Boden 8(2):86-91. Feb., 1939.

1402. Münzinger, Adolf.
Transfer of residence to the vicinity of fields as the last means of preserving the peasantry. (Die Aussiedlung als letztes Mittel der Erhaltung des Bauerntums.) Berichte über Landwirtschaft 23 (2):205-244. 1938.
The economic and demographic situation, especially the low income, the emigration, low birth rate and high death rate, is studied for the commune of Wiesensteig in the Swabian Alps with particular reference to economic and social reforms that might lessen the flight from the land.

1403. Niemeier, Georg.
The causes of the migration of agricultural workers in the Spanish areas with latifundia. (Die Ursachen von Landarbeiterwanderungen in spanischen Latifundiengebeiten.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie (Amsterdam, 1938) 1:275-282. 1938.°

1404. Parmelee, Maurice, and Leonard, Olen E.
A social and cultural survey in the tobacco region of southern Maryland. Farm Population and Rural Life Activities 13(1):1-17. Jan., 1939.

Including some data on mobility in relation to land erosion.

1405. Pfeffer, Karl H.
The effects of the flight from the land on the general population. (Die Auswirkungen der Landflucht auf das Gesamtvolk.) Odal 8(1):4-12. Jan., 1939.
Since the rural exodus is assumed to indicate a disturbance of the entire economic order, the struggle against it becomes the duty of the entire people. [A.E.L. 13(4).]

1406. Pfeffer, Karl H.
Migration from the land near a large city as exemplified in the magisterial district of Leipzig. (Stadtnahe Abwanderung vom Lande am Beispiel der Amtshauptmannschaft Leipzig.) Raumforschung und Raumordnung 3(1):18-28. Jan., 1939.°

1407. Piller, Johann.
The people of the Sens area - a migratory people. A demographic-statistical study. (Das Sensler Volk - ein Wandervolk. Eine Bevölkerungsstatistiche Studie.) Sonderdruck, Beiträge zur Heimatkunde, herausgegeben vom Verein für Heimatkunde des Sensebezirks, 1938. 48 pp.
The large internal migration in a number of communes, where less than 20 per cent of the citizens were born in the commune, represents a gradual shift from the agricultural mountain area to the industrial lowlands. The major stream of out-migrants goes to Fribourg, where they constitute the most fertile section of the population. [A.f.B. 9(2).]

1408. Reischle, Hermann.
Economic consequences of the flight from the land. (Wirtschaftliche Auswirkungen der Landflucht.) Deutsche Volkswirtschaft 8(1):17-20. Jan.,1938.°

1409. Reuss, Carl F.
The pioneers of Lincoln County, Washington; a study in migration. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 30(1):51-65. Jan., 1939.
Local historical records for 547 pioneers are analyzed with reference to time of arrival, state of birth and routes of migration, migration by stages, occupational changes accompanying migration, marriage, number of children, and church and lodge affiliation for native and foreign-born.

1410. Seedorf, W.
The flight from the land - rural equality. Rural advantages. (Landflucht-Landausgleich. Landvorteil.) Internationale Agrar-Rundschau (12):49-53. Dec., 1938.
The causes of the rural exodus, with suggestions for removing the disadvantages inherent in agriculture. [A.E.L. 13(3).]

1411. Smith, Mapheus.
A study of age differentials of noteworthy natives and migrants. Southwestern Social Science Quarterly 19(4):388-398. March, 1939.
Origin by distance and age for a sample of persons in the 1930 "Who's Who in Kansas City".

1412. Stanbery, V. B.
Migration into Oregon, 1930-1937. Vol. II. Sources and characteristics of migrants. Portland, Oregon State Planning Board, 1939. 279 pp.
For reference to Vol. I, see 4(3): Title 1138. "Volume II describes the sources, characteristics, and distribution of migrants who came into Oregon from other states from January 1, 1930 to July 1, 1937, as shown by representative samples of the migrant population." The effects on Oregon's population are discussed with reference to age, population turnover, vital statistics, the economy of the state, and the pressure of population on natural resources.
There is detailed tabular material on the number of migrants and migrant families, yearly fluctuations, migration into 15 cities, distribution of migrants throughout the state, sources of migrants, distribution within Oregon of migrants from different states, size of families, age distribution, and occupations.

1413. Taeuber, Conrad.
The farm population near record. The Agricultural Situation 23(6):17-18. June, 1939.
A preliminary report on the annual estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates a net migration from farms of 200,000 in 1938. The farm population as of Jan. 1, 1939 is estimated to be approximately 32,000,000, close to the largest on record, that of 32,077,000 in 1910.

1414. Thalheim, Karl C.
The flight from the land in Germany and measures taken to combat it. (Die Landflucht in Deutschland und die Massnahmen zu ihrer Bekämpfung.) Internationale

Agrar-Rundschau 2:49-57. Feb., 1939.
The reasons for the flight, and the measures taken by the NSDAP to reduce or prevent it.

1415. United Kingdom. Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population.
Minutes of evidence. London, H. M. Stationery Office, various dates, Oct. 5, 1937 to date.
1st and 2nd days. See 4(2):Title 725.
3rd to 9th day. See 4(3):Title 1126.
10th to 27th day. See 5(2):Title 883.
28th day, November 16, 1938. 5s 6d.
29th day, November 29, 1938. 3s.

1416. U. S. Works Progress Administration.
The interstate-migration problem... Report of the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration. Congressional Record, Proceedings and Debates of the 76th Congress, First Session 84(64): 5007-5010. March 30, 1939.
Both the letter of transmittal by F. C. Harrington and the report by William R. Lawson concern the migratory-labor problem in California, with particular reference to the possibilities of cooperation among various existing Federal agencies in solving or alleviating the problems created by the undirected influx.

1417. Webb, John N., and Westefeld, Albert.
Labor mobility and relief. Monthly Labor Review 48(1):16-24. Jan., 1939.
The interrelationships between migration, number of moves, and relief are analyzed on the basis of special tabulations of 120,247 schedules from the Michigan sample census of 1935.

1418. Webb, John N., and Westefeld, Albert.
Industrial aspects of labor mobility. Monthly Labor Review 48(4):789-802. April, 1939.
Data on the mobility of 188,757 workers from the Michigan census schedule are related to usual industry, industry after move, industrial shifts accompanying moves and time of move, and the seasonal pattern of migration.

1419. Webster, Philip J.
Population movements in California nonurban areas, 1930-1935. Berkeley, Cal., U. S. Resettlement Administration, 1937. 141 pp.
The extent, location, and character of the population shifts are analyzed on the basis of questionnaires sent to various agricultural officials and to the rural mail-carriers, the results being checked by a comparison with trends as revealed by the U. S. Census. Summary data are presented for each of the 130 areas showing a net change of 10 or more families, 1930-1935.

1420. Westefeld, Albert.
Michigan migrants. Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, TR 13. Washington, 1939. 35 pp.
This study of the personal characteristics of workers who moved is based on a special tabulation of the mobility material from the Michigan Census of Population and Unemployment. The longest move completed and its character (intracounty, intercounty, and interstate) are studied in relation to age, color or race, education, marital condition, family relationship, and social-economic class. The urban-rural interchange is analyzed on the basis of tabulations of individual moves. See also Titles 1417 and 1418, this issue.

1421. Whetten, Nathan L., and Mitchell, Don.
Migration from a Connecticut suburban town, 1930-1937. American Sociological Review 4(2):173-179. April, 1939.
City directories, 1930-1937, were used to analyze in-migration and outmigration by occupational class.

[See also Titles 1055, 1079, 1080, 1330, 1462, 1466, 1484, 1487, 1537, 1624.]

Settlement

1422. Balbo, Italo.
Colonization in Libya. (Kolonisation in Libyen.) Internationale Agrar-Rundschau (1):3-14. Jan., 1939.
The history of Italian colonization, the aim of which is to create an outlet for the surplus population of the mother country and to further the self-suffiency of the country itself. [A.E.L. 13(4).]

1423. Bartolozzi, Enrico.
The development of intensive demographic colonization in Libya. (Gli sviluppi della colonizzazione demografica inten-

siva in Libia.) L'Agricoltura coloniale 33(2):57-65. Feb., 1939.°

1424. Bean, R. Bennett.
The peopling of Virginia. Boston, Chapman and Grimes, 1938. 302 pp.
From 1607 to the present, by nationality and race.

1425. Berrie, George.
Australia. In: Empire opportunities; a survey of the possibilities of overseas settlement. London and Glasgow, Blackie and Son, 1938. pp. 125-168.
See also 5(1):Title 286.

1426. Castellani, Aldo.
Climate and acclimatization. Some notes and observations. London, John Bale, Sons and Curnow, 1938. 198 pp. 10s.
This is a critical survey of the effects of climate on bodily functions, disease susceptibility, etc., with particular reference to the effects on white men in the tropics and the best measures to further acclimatization in tropical and subtropical regions. Data are presented concerning the morbidity and mortality of the Italian army in Ethiopia. [Quarterly Review of Biology 14(1).]

1427. Cawthorn, W. J.
East Africa: Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Tanganyika. In: Empire opportunities; a survey of the possibilities of overseas settlement. London and Glasgow, Blackie and Sons, 1938. pp. 211-248.
See also 5(1):Title 286.

1428. Fuchs, F. W.
Modern colonization in the Netherland Indies. (Moderne Kolonisation in Niederländisch-Indien.) Koloniale Rundschau 29(5-6):316-342. Dec., 1938.°

1429. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
Peasant settlement in 1937. (Die Bauernsiedlung im Jahre 1937.) Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs 47(3):22-39. 1938.
Development of familial and farm organization of the new peasants after their settlement. (Die Entwicklung der Familien- und Betriebsverhältnisse der Neubauern (Neusiedler) nach der Ansiedlung.) Ibid. 47(3):40-44. 1938.

1430. Girardin, Paul.
Recent internal colonization in Switzerland. (Nouvelle colonisation intérieure en Suisse.) La Géographie 71(1): 20-27. Jan., 1939.°

1431. Gurevich, D., and Gerz, A.
Jewish agricultural settlement in Palestine. General survey and statistical abstract. Jerusalem, Jewish Agency for Palestine, 1938. 189 pp.
Text in Hebrew, title also in English. [I.B.A.E. 1(2).]

1432. Harrop, A. J.
New Zealand. In: Empire opportunities; a survey of the possibilities of overseas settlement. London and Glasgow, Blackie and Son, 1938. pp. 169-192.
See also 5(1):Title 286.

1433. Helbok, Adolf.
German settlement. Character, spread, and purpose. (Deutsche Siedlung. Wesen, Ausbreitung und Sinn.) Halle, Niemeyer, 1938. 228 pp. M. 9.00.°

1434. Italy. Istituto nazionale fascista della previdenza sociale.
A contribution to the demographic colonization of Libya. (Contributo alla colonizzazione demografica delle Libia.) Roma, Tip. Castaldi, 1938. 56 pp.°

1435. Knoll.
Is there enough room for settlement? (Ist genug Raum für die Siedlung da?) Beiträge zum Wohnungs- und Siedlungswesen der Gegenwart, pp. 37-51. Münster i. W., Forschungsstelle für Siedlungs- und Wohnungswesen an der Universität Münster i. W., 1938.°

1436. Kolb, Albert.
The Japanese agricultural colony in Davao, Philippines. (Die japanische Ackerbaukolonie in Davao, Philippinen.) Koloniale Rundschau 29(4):209-218. Nov., 1938.°

1437. Lamb, David C.
Opportunities for women. In: Empire opportunities; a survey of the possibilities of overseas settlement. London and Glasgow, Blackie and Son, 1938.
See also 5(1):Title 286.

1438. Langlois, Georges.
Essay on the settlement of America. Introduction to a study of the settlement of Canada. (Essai sur le peuplement de l'Amérique. Introduction à une étude du peuplement du Canada.) L'Actualité économique 14(2,4):440-453. March, 1939.°
For previous part, see 5(2):Title 898.

1439. Levmore, Bernard W.
A stimulus for American industry: nonprofessional refugees. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:162-167. May, 1939.
Stressing the actual and potential economic contributions of refugees.

1440. Leysbeth, Nicolas.
The history of Belgian colonization in Santo-Tomas, Guatemala. (Historique de la colonisation belge à Santo-Tomas, Guatemala.) Bruxelles, Nouvelle société d'éditions, 1938. 359 pp. Fr. 150.00.°

1441. Netherlands Indies.
Javanese colonization in the Outer Provinces. Netherlands Indies 6(9):13-18. Sept., 1938.
It is proposed to solve the problem of population increase in Java through emigration to the less densely settled regions of the Outer Provinces. The difficulties and possibilities of this native agricultural colonization are discussed. [A.E.L. 13(4).]

1442. Nobbs, Eric A.
Southern Rhodesia. In: Empire opportunities; a survey of the possibilities of overseas settlement. London and Glasgow, Blackie and Son, 1938. pp. 193-209.
See also 5(1):Title 286.

1443. Nobbs, Eric A.
The Union of South Africa. In: Empire opportunities; a survey of the possibilities of overseas settlement. London and Glasgow, Blackie and Son, 1938. pp. 79-123.
See also 5(1):Title 286.

1444. Palloni, Giuseppe.
Intensive demographic colonization in Libya. (Colonizzazione demografica intensiva in Libia.) Agricoltura libica 8(1):1-14. Jan., 1939.°

1445. Pickett, Clarence E.
Difficulties in the placement of refugees. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:94-98. May, 1939.

1446. Piller, Johann.
Internal colonization. (La Colonisation intérieure.) Fribourg, Secrétariat agricole, 1938. 228 pp.
The historical development and present status of internal colonization are analyzed for Switzerland and its neighbors: Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and France. For a summary, see Title 1430, this issue.

1447. Piller, Johann.
Internal colonization. (Innenkolonisation.) Fribourg, Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1937. 46 pp.°

1448. Popper, David H.
A homeland for refugees. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 203:168-176. May, 1939.
Describes examples of group settlement, especially in Palestine; evaluates suggested settlement areas; and stresses that the possibilities of immediate group settlement are slight.

1449. Price, A. Grenfell.
White settlers in the tropics. With additional notes by Robert G. Stone. American Geographical Society, Special Publication No. 23. New York, American Geographical Society, 1939. 311 pp. $4.00.
Section 1 sketches the general character and history of white settlement in the tropics. Section 2 discusses specific studies in the Caribbean, Florida, Northern Australia, South America, and Africa. Section 3 discusses race, climate, etc., in their relation to the possibilities of successful settlement of the tropics, as well as problems of acclimatization, health, diet, etc. [Publisher's note.]

1450. Ragondet, G.-L.
Preparation for Belgian peasant colonization. (Préparons la colonisation paysanne belge.) Annales de Gembloux 43(6):193-240. June, 1937.°

1451. Ray, J. E.
Canada. In: Empire opportunities; a study of the possibilities of overseas settlement. London and Glasgow, Blackie and Son, 1938.
See also 5(1):Title 286.

1452. Rodenwaldt, Ernst.
Tropical hygiene. (Tropenhygiene.) Stuttgart, Ferdinand Enke, 1938. 146 pp. M. 8.00.
Analyses of the settlement and acclimatization of whites in the tropics are included. [A.f.B. 9(1):]

1453. Royen, W. van.
White colonization in Dutch Guiana. Geographical Review 29(2):330-331. April, 1939.
The possibility of refugee settlement

in British Guiana is discussed on the basis of studies of white colonization in adjacent Surinam.

1454. Schweizerische Vereinigung für Innenkolonisation und industrielle Landwirtschaft.
Publications No. 55-58. (Schriften No. 55-58.) 1936-1937.
No. 55. The possibilities of more intensive land utilization and settlement in the Glatt territory. (Die Möglichkeiten einer intersiveren Bodenbenützung und Besiedlung im Gebiet der abzusenkenden Glatt.) Sonderabdruck, Zeitschrift für schweizerische Statistik und Volkswirtschaft, H. 4, 1936. 21 pp.
No. 56. Proposals for the settlement of "Junzlen", Meiringen; an example of the colonization problem in forest land. (Vorschläge für die Besiedlung der "Junzlen", Meiringen; Beispiel einer Kolonisationsaufgabe auf Waldboden.) Meiringen, Buchdruckerei H. Ehinger, 1937. 16 pp.
No. 57. See 4(3):Title 1122.
No. 58. A business report of the Swiss Society for Internal Colonization and Industrial Agriculture for 1936. (Geschäftsbericht der Schweizerischen Vereinigung für Innenkolonisation und industrielle Landwirtschaft für 1936.) Zürich, Buchdruckerei P. Hess, 1937. 20 pp. [A.E.L. 13(4).]

1455. Vulliamy, Colwyn E.
Outlanders; a study of imperial expansion in South Africa, 1877-1902. London, J. Cape, 1938. 380 pp.

1456. Weller, Karl.
The settlement of Württemberg from the third to the thirteenth century A. D. (Besiedlungsgeschichte Württembergs vom 3. bis 13. Jh. n. Chr.) Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, 1938. 379 pp. M. 7.20.°

1457. Williams, Norman.
Population problems of new estates, with special reference to Norris Green. Preface by D. Caradog Jones. University of Liverpool Social Science Department, Statistics Division. Liverpool, University of Liverpool Press, 1939. 51 pp. 1s.
This study of a municipal housing project is based on material from the Merseyside Survey of 1930 and a restudy in 1937. After tracing the origin, population, and other characteristics of municipal estates, and Norris Green in particular, the author considers the tenant (age, sex, employment, etc.); migration, or less of tenants; vital statistics over the course of time; and schools and other problems of the future.

[See also Titles 1062, 1064, 1505, 1612, 1624.]

VII: REGIONAL STUDIES

1458. Britnell, G. E.
The wheat economy. The Saskatchewan farmer and his standard of living. Toronto, Canada, University of Toronto Press, 1938. $2.50.
Ch. II concerns the development of railways and population.

1459. Deffontaines, Pierre.
Man and the mountain in Brazil. (L'homme et la montagne au Brésil.) Revue lorraine d'anthropologie 9. 1936-1937.
A study in human geography. [L'Anthropologie 48(5-6).]

1460. Glotzbach, Heinrich J.
The population development and hereditary character of the Rhön village of Werberg. (Bevölkerungsbewegung und Erbgefüge des Rhöndorfes Werberg.) Schriften aus dem Rassenpolitischen Amt der NSDAP bei der Gauleitung Mainfranken zum Dr.-Hellmuth-Plan, Beitrag 17. Würzburg, Triltsch, 1938. 41 pp.°

1461. Italy. Istituto nazionale di economia agraria.
Agricultural economic monograph concerning the Plains of Salerno. (Monografia economica agraria della Piana di Salerno.) By Antonio Spagnoli. Roma, 1938.
Agricultural economic monograph on the Land of Lavoro. (Monografia economica agraria di Terra di Lavoro.) By Francesco Plazer. Roma, 1938.
Including descriptions of the demographic and economic characteristics of the zones. [Economia 23(3).]

1462. Italy. Istituto nazionale di economia agraria.
The depopulation of the mountains in Italy. IV. The Venetian Alps. (Lo spopolamento montano in Italia. IV. Le alpi venete.) Roma, I. Failli, 1938. 569 pp. L. 40.00.
This study, carried out in cooperation with the Comitato per la geografia del

Consiglio nazionale delle ricerche, concerns the physical, demographic, and economic aspects of the depopulation of the Venetian Alps. For reference to other monographs in this series, see 4(3): Titles 1203-1205; 4(1):Title 292; and 3(1):Title 299.

1463. Leighton, George R.
Five cities; the story of their youth and old age. New York, Harper and Bros., 1939. 370 pp.
Shenandoah, Pa., Louisville, Ky., Birmingham, Ala., Omaha, Nebr., and Seattle, Wash.

1464. Mauersberg, Hans.
A contribution to the demographic and social history of Lower Saxony. (Beiträge zur Bevölkerungs- und Sozialgeschichte Niedersachsens.) Studien zur Volkskörperforschung Niedersachsens, 1. Hannover, Schaper, 1938. 238 pp. M. 5.00.°

1465. Meyer, Konrad, ed.
People and space. Research in the service of area and land planning. (Volk und Lebensraum. Forschungen im Dienste von Raumordnung und Landesplanung.) Beitrag zur Raumforschung und Raumordnung, 1. Heidelberg, Vowinckel, 1938. 588 pp. M. 16.00.°

1466. Miner, Horace.
St. Denis, a French-Canadian parish. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1938. 284 pp. $3.00.
The changes in the large-family system, the rural economy, and the cityward migration produced by industrialization and urbanization are discussed on the basis of a general analysis of the French-Canadian ethnic group and of a detailed study of one parish.

1467. Müller, Josef.
A German peasant village in the course of time. Sulzthal in Mainfranconia. (Ein deutsches Bauerndorf im Umbruch der Zeit. Sulzthal in Mainfranken.) Würzburg, Universitätsdruckerei H. Stürtz, 1939. 150 pp. M. 4.50.°

1468. Powdermaker, Hortense.
After freedom. A cultural study in the deep South. New York, Viking Press, 1939. 408 pp.
The training, methods, and perspective of cultural anthropology are applied to a part of contemporary American society in this study of "Cottonville" in the Mississippi Delta. There is no analysis of population phenomena per se, but the psycho-cultural analysis throws light on the reaction patterns basic to an understanding of statistics on Negro migration and fertility.

1469. Seberich, Franz.
The development of the settlement of Würzburg to the end of the Middle Ages. (Die Entwicklung der Siedlung Würzburg bis zum Ausgang des Mittelalters.) Würzburger statistische Mitteilungen 2 (1):1-4; (2):5-8; (3):9-12. 1938.°

1470. Sestini, Aldo.
Geographical studies of the lesser cities of Tuscany: Arezzo. (Studi geografici sulle città minori della Toscana: Arezzo.) Rivista geografica italiana 45:22-65, 89-121. May and Aug., 1938.
A regional analysis of geography, topography, population, economy, etc. [Bollettino della R. Società geografica italiana 7(4,2).]

1471. U. S. National Resources Committee.
Regional planning, Part VI. The Rio Grande joint investigation in the upper Rio Grande basin in Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, 1936-1937. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1938. Vol. I, 566 pp. Vol. II, Maps. $3.50.
The agriculture of the valley-land of the upper Rio Grande basin has required irrigation since prehistoric times. With the expansion of white settlement and irrigation projects, water shortage began to appear about 1890. The primary purpose of this study was to determine the basic facts needed in arriving at an accord among the States of Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas on an equitable allocation and use of Rio Grande waters in the future development of the upper basin. There is little possibility that the further development or importation of water will permit the extension of settlement if adequate provision is to be made for the occasional periods of severe shortages.

1472. University of Liverpool.
Handbook of social statistics relating to Merseyside. Liverpool, University Press, 1938. 32 pp. 1s.
Including vital statistics, employment, etc. For reference to the Merseyside Survey, see 1(1):42.

1473. Zimmerman, Carle C.
The changing community. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1938. 661 pp.
The hypothesis that "the community is a social fact which may justifiably be considered as a reality distinguishable from the summation of the psycho-social traits of its member-persons" is tested by typological studies of communities. in the United States, verified by reference to communities in Canada, Siam, and England. Although the analysis is primarily sociological, there are summaries of the significant demographic data, the social-economic composition of the population, etc., in relation to the present situation and developmental trends of the communities.

VIII: CHARACTERISTICS

Social and Economic

1474. Australia. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.
Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30th June, 1933. XXIV. Grade of occupation. Canberra, 1937. 36 pp.°

1475. Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
Occupations and industries of gainfully occupied for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1936. Bulletin 27. Ottawa, 1937. 57 pp. $0.25.
English and French.°

1476. Carbonaro, Luigi.
Occupation and marital status according to the eighth population census. (Professione e stato civile secondo l'VIII censimento demografico.) Notiziario demografico 12(4):66-68. April, 1939.

1477. Coyle, David C.
Rural youth. National Youth Administration, Social Problems No. 2. U. S. Govt. Printing Office, 1939. 35 pp.
A nontechnical survey, based on "Rural youth, their situation and prospects", by Bruce L. Melvin and Elna N. Smith. See 5(2):Title 928.

1478. Depoid, Pierre.
From pre-War to contemporary France. Twenty-five years in the evolution of French economic and social structure. III. Occupational structure. (De la France d'avant-guerre à la France d'aujourd'hui. Vingt-cinq ans d'évolution de la structure économique et sociale française. III. Structure professionnelle.) Revue d'économie politique 53(1):47-87. Jan.-Feb., 1939.
A synthesis of data from the quinquennial censuses, 1906-1931.

1479. England and Wales. Commissioner for the Special Areas.
Annual report for the year ended 30 September 1938. Command 5896. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1938. 120 pp. 2s.°

1480. Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica.
Eighth general population census. Vol. I. Census documents. 2nd part. Documents relative to occupational classification. (VIII Censimento generale della popolazione. Vol. I. Atti del censimento: Parte seconda: Atti relativi alle classificazioni professionali.) Roma, 1939. 200 pp. L. 15.00.°

1481. Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica.
Eighth population census. Vol. IV. Occupations. Part II. Tables. A. Agriculture. B. Industry, commerce, etc. 1) Italy, geographical divisions, compartments. 2) Provinces. (VIII Censimento generale della popolazione. Vol. IV. Professioni. Parte II. Tavole. A. Agricoltura. B. Industria, commercio, ecc. 1) Regno, ripartizioni geografiche, compartimenti. 2) Provincie.) Roma, 1939. Pt. II, A. 198 pp. L. 15.00. Pt. II, B, 1. 759 pp. L. 40.00. Pt. II, B, 2. 270 pp. L. 15.00.
Part II, A, Agriculture, concerns those attached to agriculture according to specific occupational position, social-economic status, etc. Part II, B, Vol. 1 contains three main types of analyses: (a) population according to subclasses of economic activity, and for each of these according to the number of assistants, sex, and occupational position; (b) population according to specific occupations, and for each of these occupational position, age, and sex; (c) a combination of the preceding. Vol. 2 presents detailed tables for provinces. [N.d. 12(5).]

1482. Levy, Paul M. G.
Statistics of languages in Belgium.

(La statistique des langues en Belgique.) Revue de l'Institut de sociologie (Bruxelles) 18(3):507-570. 1938.°
See also 4(4):Title 1675.

1483. Lunden, Walter A.
The dynamics of higher education. Pittsburgh, Pa., Pittsburgh Printing Co., 1939. $4.25.
Including an analysis of vertical and horizontal mobility of faculty members.

1484. Mangus, A. R.
Changing aspects of rural relief. Works Progress Administration, Division of Social Research, Research Monograph XIV. Washington, 1938. 238 pp.
Background factors, relief trends and turnover, and the changing characteristics of rural persons and families on relief are analyzed on the basis of sample studies made during 1935. Among the characteristics described are the size and structure of households; age and sex; marital status; education; employability composition and employment experience; and migration. The following appendices are included: A. supplementary tables, pp. 123-158; B. Methodology of rural current change studies, pp. 159-217; C. Method of classifying relief cases by household composition, pp. 219-222.

1485. Müller, Heinz.
The Catholicizing of Latvia as a change in the composition of the population. (Die Katholisierung Lettlands als Wandel in der Bevölkerungsstruktur.) Volk und Reich 15(1):53-54. Jan., 1939.°

1486. Poland. Glówny Urzad Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.
Second general census of population, Dec. 9, 1931. Occupations. Population in agriculture. Poland. (Drugi powszechny spis ludnosci z dn. 9. XII. 1931 r. Stosunki zawodowe. Ludnose w rolnictwie. Polska.) Warszawa, 1938. 17 pp. Zloty 1.00.
With French summary. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1487. Scotland. Commissioner for the Special Areas.
Report of the Commissioner for the Special Areas in Scotland for the period 1 September 1937 to 30 September 1938. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Office, 1938. 88 pp. 1s 6d.
Part I describes the situation of the areas with reference to population and unemployment and the work of the Ministry of Labour in training and transfer. [H.M.S.O. Dec., 1938.]

1488. Strzelecki, E.
Social structure of the rural population in Poland. (Struktura spoleczna wsi polskiej.) Warszawa, Institute of Social Economics, 1937. 322 pp. Zlotys 8.00.
With French summary. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1489. Sweden. Finansdepartementet. Kvinnoarbetskommittén.
Report concerning the gainful employment of married women, etc. (Betänkande angaende gift kvinnas förvärvsarbete m.m.) Statens Offentliga Utredningar 1938:47. Stockholm, 1938. 496 pp.
This report of the Committee of Experts appointed in 1935 gives a comprehensive survey of women's work, especially of the gainful employment of married women. The appendix includes a comprehensive study of the employment of women in Sweden, by Karin Kock. [I.L.R. 39(4).]

1490. Sweden. Statistiska Centralbyrån.
Census of population, December 31, 1930. VIII. 3rd part. Population by occupation, income, and wealth. (Folkräkningen den 31 December 1930. VIII. 3 Avd. Folkmängden efter yrke, inkomst och förmögenhet.) Stockholm, 1938. 185 pp.°
See also 4(3):Title 1235.

1491. Tajtelbaum, A.
Religious and occupational structure of the population of Warsaw. (Struktura wyznaniowo-zawodowa ludnosci Warszawy.) Sprawy Narodowosciowe (1-2):69-96. 1938. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1492. Takano, I.
A recent aspect of the working population in Japan proper. Tokyo, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1938. 7 pp.
There is also a Japanese edition. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1493. Wilmanns, Wolfgang.
The agriculture of China. (Die Landwirtschaft Chinas.) Berichte über Landwirtschaft, 133. Sonderheft. Berlin, Paul Parey, 1938. M. 6.50.
The second chapter concerns the population, social, and industrial structure of China.

[See also Titles 1055, 1061, 1065, 1073, 1082, 1268, 1284, 1297, 1299, 1312, 1316, 1330, 1362, 1420, 1532.]

Racial and National

1494. Abercrombie, Hugh R.
Africa's peril, the colour problem. London, Simpkin Marshall, Ltd., 1938. 269 pp.
A plea for the rule of Africa by the whites, with the segregation of the natives, their removal from the towns and return to the land, and the immigration of "suitable Nordics".

1495. Berman, Léon.
The history of the Jews in France from the beginning to the present. (L'Histoire des juifs de France des origines à nos jours.) Paris, Lipschutz, 1937. 520 pp.
Economic, social, intellectual, and religious life, to 1394, 1394-1789, and 1789 to the present, and for regions by origin and type. [Annales d'histoire sociale 1(1).]

1496. Bloys van Treslong Prins, Paul C.
Germans in the Netherland Indies. (Die Deutschen in Niederländisch-Indien.) Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, Bd. 29. Tokyo, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, 1937. 23 pp. [In New York Public Library.]

1497. Boas, Franz, et al.
General anthropology. Boston, D. C. Heath, 1938. 718 pp.
Including chapters on biological premises and race, by Franz Boas.

1498. Borsody, István, director.
Hungarians in Czechoslovakia, 1918-1938. (Magyarok Cseh-Slovákiá ban 1918-1938.) Budapest, Az Ország Útja kiadása, 1938. 224 pp.°

1499. Brunner, Heinz.
The development of the German population group in Yugoslavia. (Die Entwicklung der deutschen Volksgruppe in Jugoslawien.) Nation und Staat 12(3): 138-148. Dec., 1938.°

1500. Chiaro, Adolfo del.
The legitimacy of births in Canada according to the origin of the mother. (Legittimita delle nascite nel Canadà secondo l'origine della madre.) Notiziario demografico 12(4):76-77. April, 1939.

1501. Chyz, Yaroslav J., and Roucek, Joseph S.
The Russians in the United States. Slavonic Review 17(51):638-658. April, 1939.
A history of immigrants of the Great Russian and White Russian groups and their descendants.

1502. Dominican Republic. Dirección general de estadistica nacional. Sección del censo.
Population of the Dominican Republic distributed by nationality. Statistics from the national census of 1935. (Población de la Republica Dominicana distribuida por nacionalidades. Cifras del censo nacional de 1935.) Ciudad Trujillo, 1937. 19 pp.°

1503. Doubek, Franz A.
The numerical distribution of Germans in central Poland. Comments on an attached map. (Die zahlmässige Verbreitung des Deutschtums in Mittelpolen. Bemerkungen zu der anliegenden Karte.) Jomsburg 2(3):380-381. 1938.°

1504. Eichstädt, Volkmar.
Bibliography on the history of the Jewish question. (Bibliographie zur Geschichte der Judenfrage.) Schriften des Reichsinstitutes für Geschichte des neuen Deutschlands. Hamburg, Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, 1938.
A classified bibliography.

1505. Faas, Otto.
German peasants in the mountain area of Swabian Turkey; settlement and demographic-geographic research in the Mecsek Mountains, southern Hungary. (Deutsches Bauerntum im Bergland der Schwäbischen Türkei; eine siedlungs- und bevölkerungsgeographische Untersuchung im Mecsekgebirge, Südungarn.) Schriften des Deutschen Ausland-Instituts Stuttgart, Neue Reihe, Bd. 2. Stuttgart, Ausland und Heimat, 1936. 91 pp.

1506. Făcăoaru, I.
A contribution to the study of the economic and social value of the races. (Beitrag zum Studium der wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Bewährung der Rassen.) Zeitschrift für Rassenkunde 9(1):26-39. Jan., 1939.
Based on data for Roumanian peasants and students.

1507. Hamilton, Louis.
Foreigners in Canada west. Dalhousie Review, pp. 448-460. Jan., 1938.°

1508. Harmsen, Hans.
The Sudeten Germans and the citizens

of Germany in the Protectorate. Memel again a German area. (Die Sudetendeutschen und die Reichsbürger des Protektorats. Memelland wieder Reichsgebiet.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 9(2):81-84. April, 1939.

1509. Hörmann, Bernhard L.
Germans in Hawaii. (Die Deutschen in Hawaii.) Auslandsdeutsche Volksforschung 2(4):472-487. 1938.°

1510. Hungary. Magyar statisztikai Társaság Államtudományi Intézete.
Hungarians in the northern territory during the twenty years, 1918-1938. (A felvidéki magyarság húsz éve 1918-1938.) Budapest, 1938. 140 pp.°

1511. Kossman, Eugen O.
German settlement in Poland. Based on the Lodz area. (Die deutschrechtliche Siedlung in Polen. Dargestellt am Lodzer Raum.) Posen, Historische Gesellschaft für Posen. Leipzig, Hirzel, 1939. 232 pp. M. 10.60.°

1512. Kurth, G.
Race and social status in four Thuringian villages. (Rasse und Stand in vier Thüringer Dörfern.) Deutsche Rassenkunde, Bd. 17. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1938. 82 pp. M. 6.00.
Occupational groups, age, number of children, marriage, etc., in relation to racial composition and racial intermixture. [Zeitschrift für Rassenkunde 9(1).]

1513. Laborde, Fernand.
French and Italians in Tunisia. (Français et Italiens en Tunisie.) Revue économique internationale 31(1,1):31-52. Jan., 1939.
The geographic, historic, demographic, economic, political, and military facts concerning the Italian irredentist claims in Tunisia.

1514. Lehmann, Heinz.
A map of the Germans in the Canadian prairie provinces. (Zur Karte des Deutschtums in den kanadischen Prärieprovinzen.) Deutsches Archiv für Landes- und Volksforschung 2(4):859-866. Dec., 1938.°

1515. Löwenthal, Rudolf.
The Jews in China; a bibliography. Yenching Journal of Social Studies 1(2). Jan., 1939.°

1516. Lowrie, Samuel H.
Racial and national intermarriage in a Brazilian city. American Journal of Sociology 44(5):684-698.
The limits to racial amalgamation in São Paulo are analyzed on the basis of three studies dealing with the parents and grandparents of students of the University of São Paulo (upper class), children registered in recreational parks (laboring class) and children born in the free wards of hospitals (indigent). There are comments by Rüdiger Bilden and Edward B. Reuter, and a rejoinder by the author.

1517. Lukas, J.
The distribution of the Hamites in Africa. (Die Verbreitung der Hamiten in Afrika.) Scientia 65(322,2):108-118. 1939.°

1518. Manuila, S.
An ethnographic study of the population of Roumania. (Etude ethnographique sur la population de la Roumanie.) Bucuresti, 1938. 39 pp.
French and English.°

1519. Möllmann, A.
The Germans in Montreal. (Das Deutschtum in Montreal.) Universität Marburg. Schriften des Instituts für Grenz- und Auslanddeutschtum 11. Jena, G. Fischer, 1937. 136 pp.°

1520. Montandon, George.
The French ethnic group in Canada. (L'ethnie française au Canada.) Revue scientifique 76:288-294. 1938.°

1521. Petri, Franz.
The folk composition of the Empire of the Franks. (Um die Volksgrundlagen des Frankenreiches.) Deutsches Archiv für Landes- und Volksforschung 2(4):915-962. Dec., 1938.

German population groups in Wallonia and northern France. [B.d.S. 35(3).]

1522. Pirchan, Gustav, et al., eds.
The Sudeten Germans; their nature and development during the centuries. Seventy-fifth anniversary volume of the Society for the History of the Germans in Bohemia. (Das Sudetendeutschtum; sein Wesen und Werden im Wandel der Jahrhunderte. Festschrift zur Fünfundsiebzigjahrfeier des Vereins für Geschichte der Deutschen in Böhmen.) Brünn, Praha, Rudolf M. Rohrer, 1937. 595 pp.
The following papers are included:

Franz, Leonhard. Celts and Teutons in Bohemia. (Kelten und Germanen in Böhmen.)

Schwarz, Ernst. German settlement in the Sudeten area in the light of linguistic research. (Deutsche Siedlung in den Sudetenländern im Lichte sprachlicher Volksforschung.) [In New York Public Library.]

1523. Raup, H. F.
The Pennsylvania-Dutch of Northampton County: settlement forms and culture pattern. Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia 36:1-15. Winter, 1938-1939.
Including origins, the beginnings of urban settlement, etc.

1524. Reimann, Katharina.
The status of research on the Germans in Wisconsin. (Der Stand der Forschung über das Deutschtum in Wiskonsin.) Auslandsdeutsche Volksforschung 2(4):533-543. 1938.°

1525. Reydellet, René.
The protection of minorities; status of the problem and its possibilities of change. (La Protection des minorités, état du problème, ses possibilités d'évolution.) Paris, Librairie technique et économique, 1938. 166 pp.

1526. Robinson, Gilbert K.
Nationality origin and religious background. An approach to the study of religious institutions. American Journal of Sociology 44(5):708-720. March, 1939.
A technique for estimating religious composition from estimates of the nationality origin of the population of the area under consideration.

1527. Seabrook, William B.
Americans all; a human study of America's citizens from Europe. London, G. G. Harrap, 1938. 291 pp.

1528. Szvatkó, Pál.
Hungarians in the recently recovered region. Twenty years of life for Hungarians in the northern territory. (A visszatért magyarok. A felvidéki magyarság húsz éve.) Budapest, 1938. 205 pp. [M.s.S. 16(11-12).]

1529. Tarján, Ödön, and Fall, Endre.
Hungarians, Slovakians, and Ruthenians in the Danubian basin. (Magyarok, Szlovákok és Ruthének a Dunavölgyében.) Budapest, V. Hornyánszky, 1938. 55 pp.

1530. Taube, Edward.
German craftsmen in England during the Tudor period. Economic History, Supplement of Economic Journal 3(14):167-178. Feb., 1939.

1531. U. S. Federal Writers' Project. New Jersey.
The Swedes and Finns in New Jersey. Bayonne, N. J., Jersey Printing Co., 1938. 165 pp.

1532. Vergottini, Mario de.
Data on Italians present in Belgium on June 30, 1938. (Dati sugli italiani presenti nel Belgio al 30 giugno 1938.) Notiziario demografico 12(3):52. March, 1939.
Occupational distribution and social class.

1533. Wasilewski, Leon.
Nationalities in Pomerania. Toruń (Poland), Baltic Institute; London, J. S. Bergson, 1934. 53 pp.

1534. Weiss, Ernst-Paul.
The concept of nationality in statistics. (Die Erfassung des Volkstums in der Statistik.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 9(2):143-152. April, 1939.
The objective criteria such as race, origin, family name, religion, or language are not entirely satisfactory; many countries use only the subjective criteria of psychological adherence. This analysis shows for 27 countries the criteria used and how they were used in the various post-War censuses.

1535. Wolff, Herbert.
The population development of German folk groups in Europe. (Die Bevölkerungsentwicklung der deutschen Volksgruppen in Europa.) Erlangen-Bruck, Krahl, 1938. 135 pp.°

1536. Ziervogel, C.
Brown South Africa. Capetown, M. Miller, 1938. 95 pp.

[See also Titles 1044, 1062, 1070, 1085, 1212, 1330, 1347, 1468, 1547, 1603.]

Physical and Mental

1537. Brugger, Carl.
Fertility, migration, and increase of the mentally disease. (Fruchtbarkeit, Wanderung und Zunahme der Geisteskranken.)

Gesundheit und Wohlfahrt (Zürich) 18(8): 421-434. 1938.°

1538. Cattell, Raymond B., and Willson, J. L.

Contributions concerning mental inheritance. I. Of intelligence. British Journal of Educational Psychology 8:129-149. 1938.

Intelligence tests for a British sample, corrected for age differences, attenuation, etc., showed the following correlations: mid-parent and mid-child, .91 ± .028; one parent and one child, .84 ± .039; mother and father, .81 ±.039; and pairs of siblings, .77 ± .031. It is claimed that four-fifths of the variability of intelligence between families is due to hereditary factors. [C.D.A.B. 12(6).]

1530. Cohen, Bernard M., et al.

Statistical contributions from the mental hygiene study of the Eastern Health District of Baltimore. III. Personality disorder in the Eastern Health District in 1933. Human Biology 11(1): 112-129. Feb., 1939.

Preliminary data are presented showing for 1,310 personality deviates the spatial distribution; sex incidence; differences between Negroes and Jewish and non-Jewish whites; and relation to size of household, economic status, and housekeeping status.

1540. Dröher, Elsbeth.

A survey of biological heredity among former students in the opportunity schools of Chemnitz who were born between 1878 and 1911. (Erbbiologische Erhebungen über ehemalige Chemnitzer Hilfsschüler der Geburtsjahr 1878 bis 1911.) Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschaftsbiologie 33(1):10-41. March, 1939.

The data analyzed for 576 cases include paternal occupation, the physical and mental defects, criminal records, etc., of parents and siblings, size of family, and the occupational history, marriages, and fertility of the probands.

1541. Faris, Robert E. L., and Dunham, H. Warren.

Mental disorders in urban areas. An ecological study of schizophrenia and other psychoses. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1939. 270 pp.

Based primarily on Chicago data, with corroborative evidence from Providence, Rhode Island.

1542. Hooton, Earnest A.

Crime and the man. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1939. 403 pp.

This volume presents a nontechnical summary of the results of the Harvard Survey of the Relations of Crime to Race and Nationality in the United States, based on 22 anthropometric measurements of over 13,000 criminals of various types, 1,227 insane civilians, and 1,976 sane civilians. Three volumes of detailed statistical data will be published by the Harvard University Press under the Title, "The American criminal". For citation to the first volume, see Title 1543, this issue.

1543. Hooton, Earnest A., with the collaboration of the Statistical Laboratory of the Division of Anthropology, Harvard University.

The American criminal, an anthropological study. Vol. I. The native white criminal of native parentage. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1939. 309 pp. and 750 appendix tables.

Gives a brief history of criminal anthropology and a description of the technique, methods, and material of the present survey. There follow analyses of social factors, metric and indicial differentiation by states, morphological differentiation by states, anthropometric and indicial differentiation by offense groups, morphological differentiation by offense groups, physical differentiation by previous convictions, differentiation by occupation, differentiation by body-build types, morphological offense types, metric and indicial differentiation between criminals and civilians of similar parentage, and sociological and morphological differentiation between criminals and civilians of similar parentage.

See also Title 1542, this issue.

1544. Kallmann, Franz J.

The genetics of schizophrenia. A study of heredity and reproduction in the families of 1,087 schizophrenics. New York, J. J. Augustin, 1938. 291 pp. $5.00.

1545. Pollock, Horatio M., et al.

Hereditary and environmental factors in the causation of manic-depressive psychoses and dementia praecox. Utica, New York, State Hospitals Press, 1939. 473 pp.

See also 2(1):Title 427.

1546. Shapiro, Harry L.
Migration and environment; a study of the physical characteristics of the Japanese immigrants to Hawaii and the effects of environment on their descendants. New York, Oxford University Press, 1939. 594 pp.

This study of the effects of migration and a change of environment on the physical characteristics of a migrating population is based on an analysis of 28 measurements, 21 indices, and 41 observations for a total sample of over 2,500 persons, classified in three major divisions: 1. Hawaiian-born of Japanese immigrant parentage. 2. Japanese-born immigrants resident in Hawaii. 3. Japanese sedentes, the relatives who have remained in Japan of the immigrants and the Hawaiian-born. There is evidence both of selective migration and of definite but limited plasticity of type in the new environment. The possible role of occupation in producing the changes is analyzed in detail, and the methodological and theoretical implications of the plasticity discerned are discussed. Much of the detailed tabular data is presented, pp. 203-594.

1547. Shapiro, Harry L.
Some reflections of an anthropologist on the future of our population. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 80(4):587-600. Feb., 1939.

The reflections include evolutionary changes in population quality, the conglomeration and intermixture of races, differential birth rates and the future population, and the dysgenic factors inherent in medical and humanitarian practices.

1548. Snygg, D.
The relation between the intelligence of mothers and of their children living in foster homes. Journal of Genetic Psychology 52:401-406. 1938.

The test scores of 312 children under six living in foster homes when correlated with those of their true mothers indicated that the child's I.Q. cannot be predicted from that of its mother. However, mothers with I.Q. under 70 had the largest proportion of dull and subnormal children. [C.D.A.B. 13(1).]

1549. Southwick, Walter E.
Sex ratios and twin producing kindreds. American Naturalist 73(744):44-68. Jan.-Feb., 1939.

A review of the literature and an analysis of cases in the Eugenics Record Office indicate probable linkage between the factors responsible for the production of monozygotic and dizygotic twins.

1550. Strömgren, Erik.
Contribution to the theory of the heredity of mental disease based on the study of an island population. (Beiträge zur psychiatrischen Erblehre auf Grund von Untersuchungen an einer Inselbevölkerung.) København, Ejnar Munksgaard, 1938. 259 pp.

This study of the island of Bornholm includes a detailed survey of all persons in one of the communes; an analysis of the frequency of noninstitutionalized cases of mental disease among the 46,000 residents of the island in 1935; a historical survey of conditions since 1858; and computations of the expectancy of mental disease. [Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschaftsbiologie 33(1).]

[See also Titles 1062, 1217, 1270, 1306, 1565, 1583.]

IX: POLICY

1551. American Eugenics Society.
American eugenics today. New York, American Eugenics Society, 1939. 20 pp.

1552. Arrigoni, Arturo, et al.
Aspects of the population problem. Lectures delivered at the "Monza Medical Week", March 7-12, 1938. (Aspetti del problema demografico. Lezioni svolte alla "Settimana monzese del medico" tenutasi dal 7-12 marzo 1938-XVI.) Monza, Tip. monzese, 1938. 73 pp.

The following papers are included:
Arrigoni, Arturo. The task of medicine in modern society. (Il compito del medico nella società moderna.)
Palmieri, Nello. Biological factors and moral responsibility. (Fattori biologici e responsabilità morale.)
Palmieri, Nello. Destructive and constructive eugenics. (Eugenetica distruttiva ed eugenetica costruttiva.)
Marconcini, Federico. The population problem from the social point of view.

(Il problema demografico dal punto di vista sociale.)

Lami, Guido. The population problem from the biological point of view. (Il problema demografico dal punto di vista biologico.)°

1553. Auréjac, G.
Family allowances. (Les allocations familiales.) Revue politique et parlementaire 45(528):273-285. Nov., 1938.
A historical survey during the periods of Louis XIV, the Revolution of 1789, and the Third Republic. [Economia 23(1).]

1554. Baglioni, S.
Eugenic and demographic problems in relation to the improvement of the race. (Problemi eugenici e demografici nei riguardi del rafforzamento della razza.) Fisiologia e medicina 9:83-124. March, 20, 1938.°

1555. Barten, H.
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The public and private organizations engaged directly and indirectly in combating the decline of the birth rate are described, primarily from the legislative standpoint. [V.e.s. 16(2).]

1557. Bouvier, Louis.
The demographic policy of Italy after the War. (La Politique démographique de l'Italie depuis la guerre.) Lyon, 1938. 367 pp.
After an introduction on the field of demography, the first part presents analyses of Italian trends on the basis of official statistics and of Italian theories of population. The second part, devoted to the demographic policies adopted in Italy, considers measures of race preservation, juridical reforms, political and fiscal measures, economic and social measures, psychological and moral motivations, and the policy of emigration and the conquest of Ethiopia. The general conclusion is that specific measures are inefficacious unless preceded by a moral and spiritual renaissance. [Economia 23(1).]

1558. Chamberlin, Ralph V.
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Including a discussion of eugenics.

1559. Citizens Committee for Planned Parenthood, in behalf of the Birth Control Federation of America, Inc.
The quality of life. New York, 1939. 28 pp.
The need for the program of the Federation, the proposed budget, etc.

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Population changes and the national defense. Military Engineer 31(176): 115-122. March-April, 1939.°

1561. D'Elia, Eugenio.
Marriage loans granted by the provincial administrations. (Prestiti matrimoniali concessi dalle amministrazioni provinciali.) Notiziario demografico 12(3):48-50. March, 1939.
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1562. Dubar, G.
A new law of family allowances in Belgium. (Una nuova legge sugli assegni familari nel Belgio.) Assicurazioni sociali 14(4):595-601. July-Aug., 1938.°

1563. Eccard, Frédéric.
Agricultural family allowances in France. (Les allocations familiales agricoles en France.) Musée sociale 45 (12):318-332. Dec., 1938.

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Social aspects of the problem. [Q.C.I.M. 24(1).]

1569. Gruenberg, Sidonie M.
Eugenics and child study. Journal of Heredity 30(3):117-120. March, 1939.

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Demographic measures of the Fascist government. (Provvedimenti demografici del governo fascista.) Notiziario demografico 12(4):68-69. April, 1939.
Provisions approved by the Fascist Grand Council, March 15, 1939.

1571. Laporte, Marie-Magdeleine.
Family allowances in commerce and industry in French and foreign law. (Les Allocations familiales dans le commerce et l'industrie en droit français et étranger.) Paris, Librairie Dalloz, 1938. 302 pp.°

1572. Lennox, William G.
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1573. Mertens, Clément.
The French decree-laws to increase natality. (Les décrets-lois français en faveur de la natalité.) La Vie économique et sociale 16(3):311-317. March, 1939.
The laws promulgated by the Daladier government on November 12, 1938, increasing the national subvention to minor civil governments for natality and liberalizing the family-allowance system.

1574. Moro, Lodovico.
Demographic grants and loans. (Premi e prestiti demografici.) Empoli, Ind. tip. dei Comuni, 1938. 75 pp. L. 8.00.°

1575. Most, Otto.
Population policy. (Bevölkerungspolitik.) 2nd revised edition. Leipzig, Reclam, 1938. 76 pp. M. 0.35.°

1576. Myrdal, Alva.
The Swedish approach to population problems. Balancing quantitative and qualitative population philosophies in a democracy. Journal of Heredity 30(3): 111-115. March, 1939.
A general summary of the principles, motivations, and laws in the Swedish population program.

1577. Osborn, Frederick.
The American concept of eugenics. Journal of Heredity 30(3):110. March, 1939.

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The social policy of Augustus. (La politica sociale di Augusto.) Politica sociale, pp. 242-243. 1938.
Especially the Augustan population policy. [G.d.e. N.s. 1(1-2).]

1579. Periti, A.
The population problem the order of the day. (Il problema demografico all' ordine del giorno.) Piacenza, Soc. tip. ed. Porta, 1937. 163 pp. L. 8.00.°

1580. Popenoe, Paul.
The reproduction of mental defectives. Journal of Contraception 4(4):75-77. April, 1939.
A program for preventing their reproduction.

1581. Schuchardt, H. E.
Family allowances and wages. (Assegni e salari familiari.) Assicurazioni sociale 14(5):743-757. Sept.-Oct., 1938.
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Austrian population policy under Maria Theresa. (Österreichs Bevölkerungspolitik unter Maria Theresia.) Veröffentlichungen des Instituts zur Erforschung des deutschen Volkstums im Süden und Südosten in München und des Instituts für ostbayrische Heimatforschung in Passau, Nr. 6. Berlin, Deutsche Rundschau, 1935. [In Columbia University Library.]

1583. Sheldon, Charles P., and Ziegler, Lloyd H.
Marriage among mental defectives. Journal of the American Medical Association 111:1982-1986. Nov. 26, 1938.

An investigation of the prevalence of mental defect among various series of obstetric cases, comparing indigent groups with paying groups, with suggestions for curbing the marriage and reproduction of the "defective". Journal of Contraception 4(4).]

1584. Steinwallner, Bruno.
The new Latvian eugenics law. (Neue lattische Erbgesundheitsgesetzgebung.) Zeitschrift für psychische Hygiene 11: 68-71. 1938.
Abortion for psychiatric, especially eugenic reasons in the light of the laws of foreign countries. (Der Schwangerschaftsabbruch aus psychiatrischen bzw. erbpflegerischen Gründen im Spiegel auswärtiger Gesetze.) Ibid. 11:71-77. 1938.°

1585. Stuckart, Wilhelm, and Schiedermair, R.
Racial hygiene and eugenics in the laws of the Third Reich. (Rassen- und Erbpflege in der Gesetzgebung des Dritten Reiches.) Leipzig, W. Kohlhammer, Abt. Schauffer, 1938. 95 pp. M. 2.00.
A systematic survey of the practical applications and legal aspects of the racial and hereditary laws of the Third Reich, considered from the standpoint of the basic objectives of the Weltanschauung and population policy of National Socialism. [Zeitschrift für Rassenkunde 8(3).]

1586. Sweden. Socialdepartementet.
The final report of the Population Commission. (Befolkningskommissionens slutbetänkande.) Sociala Meddelanden 49 (1):11-16. Jan., 1939.
A summary of the general recommendations, stressing the necessity of a profound modification of the distribution of family costs if the population is not to decrease rapidly.

1587. Woodward, Julian L.
The field of population quality. Social Forces 17(4):468-477. May, 1939.
A critique of the basic assumptions and reasoning of the modern eugenists.

1588. Zurukzogen, St.
The prevention of hereditarily diseased offspring. (Verhütung erbkranken Nachwuchses.) Basel, Benno Schwabe, 1938. 346 pp.
A critique of the educational and other measures now employed to lessen the reproduction of the defective; an adverse evaluation of statutory sterilization for Switzerland; and a review of laws of eugenic sterilization throughout the world. [Journal of Heredity 30(3).]

[See also Titles 1058, 1059, 1062, 1072, 1082, 1229, 1277, 1282, 1293, 1298, 1322, 1337, 1340, 1619.]

X: METHOD

1589. Backman, Gaston.
Three growth functions - Verhulst, Compertz, Backman. (Drei Wachstumsfunktionen - Verhulsts, Gompertz', Backmans.) Wilhelm Roux' Archiv für Entsicklungsmechanik der Organismen 138:37-58. 1938.°

1590. Bosin, D.
Concerning a satisfactory preparation for the census. Planovoe Chozaistvo 9:16-25. 1938.
In Russian. [B.d.S. 35(1).]

1591. Flaskämper, Paul.
Current problems of municipal statistical bureaus in the field of population statistics. (Die Gegenwarsaufgaben der gemeindestatistischen Amter auf dem Gebiete der Bevölkerungsstatistik.) Braunschweig, Tagungsbericht über die 5. Hauptbersammlung in Würzburg der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für gemeindliche Statistik, pp. 34-54. 1938.°

1592. Gear, H. S.
Basic need for correct and uniform statistics. Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute 59:163-167. Aug., 1938.°

1593. Giaccardi, Fernando.
The theoretical representation of the development of a population in an expansion cycle. (Sulla rappresentazione teorica del movimento della popolazione in un ciclo di espansione.) Rivista internazionale di scienze sociali 10(2): 159-174. March, 1939.
After an examination of the logistic curves of Verhulst and Pearl, the author develops a modification to describe the development of population in a cycle of expansion and tests it in three forms on the development of the Italian and English populations after 1800.

1594. Greenwood, Major, and Irwin, J. O.
The biostatistics of senility. Human

Biology 11(1):1-23. Feb., 1939.

Gumbel's mathematical argument concerning "the paradox of the greatest age" (in a sufficiently large group, the most probable value of the "oldest age" is less in a favorable than in an unfavorable table) is reviewed and illustrated by two tables following Gompertz's law. Arguing from Pearl's life tables for genetically distinct races of Drosophila, it is assumed that the heredity of longevity and the selection of groups with advancing age may mean that no uniform law of mortality applies to humans. The Lexis-Freudenberg method of graduation is then considered, and the Lexis values contrasted with the Gompertz values. The assumption is then made that, for persons over 90, the graduation should follow a compound Poisson distribution, and the method is applied to various series.

1595. Hagstroem, K.-G.

Some basic concepts in mathematical economics. (Su alcune nozioni fondamentali dell'economia matematica.) Giornale dell'Istituto italiano degli attuari 9(2).

The importance of various criteria of mean value and deviation, with special reference to population statistics and economic problems. [J.I.A. 69(326).]

1596. Harzendorf, Fritz.

Sources and methods of research in the history of population. (Quellen und Methode bevölkerungsgeschichtlicher Untersuchungen.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 9(1):8-14. Feb., 1939.

A general discussion, with emphasis on parish registers, citizenship lists, etc.

1597. Henderson, Robert.

Mathematical theory of graduation. Actuarial Society of America, Actuarial Studies, No. 4. New York, Actuarial Society of America, 1938.

The first edition, "Graduation of mortality and other tables", published twenty years ago, has been revised and rewritten. After a discussion of general principles, the following methods are presented and contrasted: graphics; interpolation; difference equations; adjusted averages or summations; graduation by mathematical formula - frequency distributions; and graduation by mathematical formula - mortality tables.

1598. Henninger, Wilhelm.

The commune as a source of population and migration statistics. (Die Gemeinden als Träger der Bevölkerungs- und Wanderungsstatistik.) In: Zeitler, R., ed. Die deutsche Kommunalstatistik. Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, 1938. pp. 61-69.°

1599. Hrabák, Miroslav.

The analysis of the curve of the number of decedents (d_x) in the Fourier series. Statistický Obzor (Praha) 19 (9-10):561-566. Dec., 1938.

Hungarian, with French summary. [B.d.S. 35(2).]

1600. Huber, Michel.

Statistical classification and nomenclature. (Classification et nomenclatures statistiques.) Scientia 65(323,3): 151-161. March, 1939.

Including an analysis of demographic nomenclature (country of birth or origin, causes of death, and diseases).

1601. Humphrey, Don D.

Interpreting unemployment in terms of family units. Journal of Political Economy 47(1):82-99. Feb., 1939.

A method is developed to translate persons unemployed into family units and to find the relationship of persons unemployed to families totally unemployed.

1602. Insolera, Filadelfo.

Total and complete mortality rates and adjusted and complete rates of survivorship. (Sui tassi totali e completi di mortalità e sui tassi composti e completi di sopravvivenza.) Giornale di matematica finanziaria (3):100-108. 1938.°

1603. Jaffe, A. J.

The use of death records to determine Jewish population characteristics. Jewish Social Studies 1(2):143-168. 1939.

This is a summary statement of method and findings of a forthcoming study of "The social characteristics of Chicago Jewry". The number of Jewish deaths and the age-specific death rates of predominantly Jewish census tracts were used to build up populations, for which birth rates, reproduction rates, etc., were computed by indirect methods. There is a critique by H. L. Lurie and a rejoinder by the author.

1604. Jung, C.

The interpretation of demographic statistics by the calculation of probabilities. (De l'interprétation des statis-

tiques démographiques par le calcul des probabilités.) Revue médicale de la Suisse Romande (Lausanne) 58:549-552. July 25, 1938.°

1605. Lah, I.
The actuarial problems of the state census. Glasnix (Yugoslavia). Oct., 1938.
Methods and formulae are proposed for the 1940 census. [J.I.A. 69(326).]

1606. Mexico. Dirección general de estadistica.
Bibliography of statistical methods and their applications. (Bibliografia del metodo estadistico y sus aplicaciones.) Mexico, 1938. 167 pp.°

1607. Pas, W. G. ten.
Concerning the foundations of mathematical statistics of mortality. (Over de grondslagen eener mathematische statistiek van sterfte.) Verzekerings-Archief ('sGravenhage) 29(2). 51 pp. 1938. [B.s.i. 6(4).]

1608. Pearl, Raymond.
Records of total reproduction. Human Biology 11(1):144-146. Feb., 1939.
Argument for securing total reproduction on death certificates.

1609. Picton, E. J.
Reallocation of non-resident births and deaths. Canadian Public Health Journal 29:401-403. Aug., 1938.°

1610. Raja, K. C. K. E., et al.
Application of analysis of variance to mortality rates. Indian Journal of Medical Research 26:321-326. July, 1938.°

1611. Roesner, Ernst.
International homicide statistics. Proposals concerning method and technique. (Internationale Mordstatistik. Vorschläge zur Methode und Technik.) Monatsschrift für Kriminalbiologie 30 (2):65-88. Feb., 1939.°

1612. Schroeter, Erwin.
Method in hygiene and folk-biological research in urban and rural settlements. (Methodik hygienischer und volksbiologischer Untersuchungen in städtischen und ländlichen Siedlungen.) Reichs-Gesundheitsblatt 13(52,4 Beiheft):111-114. Dec. 28, 1938.
From the session of the German Society for Hygiene, Oct., 1938. [B.d.S. 35(2).]

1613. Smith, Willard C., and Falk, I. S.
Social security needs for vital statistics records. American Journal of Public Health 29(5):452-457. May, 1939.
Discussion by Thomas W. Chamberlain, pp. 457-458.

1614. Szél, Tividar.
The correlation of demographic phenomena with several variables that can be geometrically represented in space. (Corrélation des phénomènes démographiques à plusieurs variables, représentables géométriquement dans l'espace.) Journal de la Société hongroise de statistique 16(2-3):231-239. 1938.
The various methods by which demographis phenomena may be compared are discussed, and marriage frequencies are related to the ages of the participants and birth frequencies to the ages of the parents, on the basis of Hungarian material. [B.d.S. 34(10).]

1615. Wünsche, J.
Concerning the computation of excess mortality in the technique of life insurance. (Zur rechnerischen Erfassung der Übersterblichkeit in der Technik der Lebensversicherung.) Neumanns Zeitschrift für Versicherungswesen 62(2):25-30. Jan., 1939.°

1616. Zeitler, R.
German communal statistics. (Die deutsche Kommunalstatistik.) Stuttgart und Berlin, W. Kohlhammer, 1938. 155 pp. M. 6.80.
Including population statistics. [Wirtschaft und Statistik 19(6).]

[See also Titles 1045, 1139, 1210, 1215, 1218, 1227, 1278, 1287, 1367, 1526, 1534.]

XI: REFERENCES AND COMPENDIA

1617. Association of American Geographers.
Titles and abstracts of papers, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1938. Annals of the Association of American Geographers 29(1):58-101. March, 1939.
The following papers of special interest to population students are abstracted:
Dodge, Stanley D. Illustrations of the use of population curves in the geographical analysis of western Maine.
Friis, H. R. A series of population

dot maps of Colonial America.

Frost, Reuel B. Pattern of population distribution on the Lake Plain of northern Ohio.

Huntington, Ellsworth. Geography and history.

Jefferson, Mark. The law of primate cities. [See Title 1091, this issue.]

Proudfoot, Malcolm J. Determining the minor civil division areas of the United States.

Wilson, Leonard S. The settlement of Minnesota.

1618. Cole, A. H.

A finding-list of royal commission reports in the British Dominions. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1938. 128 pp.

"This bibliography covers reports of Royal Commissions that have functioned in the British Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa since the latter received self-government." [American Economic Review 29(1).]

1619. Editor. Journal of Heredity. [Robert C. Cook.]

A quarterly eugenics section. Journal of Heredity 30(3):108-109. March, 1939.

Announcement of a 16-page quarterly supplement to The Journal of Heredity, to be published during 1939.

1620. Elderton, W. Palin, et al.

Notes on foreign actuarial journals. Journal of the Institute of Actuaries 69(2, No. 325):179-187. 1938.

Brief annotations of articles published in recent issues of the Transactions of the Actuarial Society of America; Record of the American Institute of Actuaries; Bulletin trimestriel de l'Institut des actuaires français; Blätter für Versicherungs-Mathematik; Giornale dell'Istituto italiano degli attuari; Skandinavisk Aktuarietidskrift; and Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Schwiezer Versicherungs-mathematiker.

1621. Gini, Corrado, ed.

Bibliography of the demography of primitive populations. (Bibliografia sulla demografia delle popolazioni primitive.) Commissione per lo studio della demografia delle popolazioni primitive. Roma, Tip. L. Proja, 1938. 830 pp.

This bibliography, indexed and with contents of citations indicated, was closed in 1935-1936. The major divisions are for Europe, pp. 21-38; Asia, pp. 39-112; Malaysia, pp. 113-133; India, pp. 134-152; Central Asia and Asia Minor, pp. 152-194; Oceania, pp. 195-254; Alaska and Canada, pp. 225-310; North America-Indian, pp. 311-368; North America-Negro, pp. 369-385; Central America, pp. 386-439; South America, pp. 440-498; Africa, pp. 499-734. There are also regional and subarea groupings. [American Anthropologist N.s. 41(2).]

1622. Journal de la Société de statistique de Paris.

Alphabetical list and analysis of materials contained in the Journal, Jan. 1, 1911 to Dec. 31, 1935, Vols. 52 to 76, and an alphabetical list of authors with indications of their work. (Table alphabétique et analytique des matières contenues dans la collection du Journal du 1er janvier 1911 au 31 décembre 1935, Tomes LII à LXXVI, et liste alphabétique des auteurs avec l'indication de leurs travaux.) By A. Barriol. Paris, Berger-Levrault, 1938. 91 pp.°

1623. Population Investigation Committee.

Second annual report. January 1st, 1938-November 30th, 1938. Eugenics Review 30(4):269-273. Jan., 1939.

Including a summary of activities and lists of the publications of the staff.

1624. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Part-time farming in the United States. A selected list of references. Compiled by Helen E. Hennefrund, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy. Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 77. Washington, 1939. 272 pp.

This annotated bibliography of references to material on part-time farming and subsistence homesteads, 1900-1938, includes considerable material on the back-to-the-land movement and on rural settlement.

1625. U. S. Works Progress Administration in collaboration with the National Resources Committee and State Planning Agencies.

Index of research projects. Volume II. Harold R. Hosea, editor. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1939. 207 pp.

"The primary purpose of this digest is to provide a summary of the results of research undertaken by public planning organizations during the last five years ... The material... is restricted, in

general, to analytical research reports prepared by regional, state and local planning organizations." There is a section on "Population and demography", entries 3613-3692. The classification is by subject, with cross-references, and a detailed subject index. Microfilm reproductions may be secured from the American Documentation Institute.

[See also Titles 1335, 1504, 1515, 1606.]

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Somogyi, Stefano - 1094, 1282.
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Southwick, Walter E. - 1549.
Spagnoli, Antonio - 1461.
Spencer, J. E. - 1193.
Spiegelman, Mortimer - 1230.
Spolverini, L. - 1308.
Staemmler, Martin - 1062.
Stanbery, V. B. - 1412.
Staudinger, Hans - 1078.
Steinwallner, Bruno - 1584.
Stix, Regine K. - 1309.
Strobel, Friedrich - 1310.
Strömgren, Erik - 1550.
Strzelecki, E. - 1175, 1488.
Stuart, C. A. Verrijn - 1287.
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Szél, Tividar - 1231, 1614.
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Takano, I. - 1492.
Tarján, Ödön - 1529.
Taube, Edward - 1530.
Taylor, Carl C. - 1079, 1080.
Thaden, J. F. - 1103.
Thalheim, Karl C. - 1414.
Thirring, Lajos - 1150-1153.
Thomas, Lewis F. - 1073.
Thompson, Warren S. - 1081, 1108.
Titmuss, Richard M. - 1082.
Tizzano, Antonio - 1232.
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Validi, A. Z. - 1192.
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Van Hoosen, Bertha - 1255.
Vanni, Manfredo - 1164.
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Vergottini, Mario de - 1084, 1282, 1313, 1327, 1532.
Vietinghoff, Wilhelm - 1144.
Vinci, Felice - 1282.
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Webb, John N. - 1417, 1418.
Weber, Erna - 1314.
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Wiid, J. A. - 1085.
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Winkler, G. - 1145.
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Table 1. Population Growth /a/1
(Notes on page 227.)

Country /b	Last Census		Last Official Estimate		Annual Postcensal Per Cent Rate of Growth /c
	Date	Population (thousands)	Date	Population (thousands)	
North America					
U.S., Continental	4/'30	122,775	7/'38	130,215	0.72
Whites	4/'30	108,864	7/'33	111,386	0.71
Colored	4/'30	13,911	7/'33	14,307	0.87
Canada	6/'31	10,377	5/'38	11,209	1.12
Cuba	9/'31	3,962	12/'36	2/† 4,047	-
Dominican Republic	5/'35	1,480	12/'37	1,587	-
Guatemala	8/'21	2,005	12/'38	† 3,045	-
Haiti	'18	1,631	'36	3/† 3,000	-
Honduras	7/'35	963	12/'36	4/† 1,000	d/ 2.39
Jamaica (Br.)	4/'21	858	12/'37	† 1,153	-
Mexico	5/'30	16,553	6/'38	† 19,479	d/ 1.71
Nicaragua	1/'20	638	1/'35	5/† 850	-
Puerto Rico (U.S.)	12/'35	1,724	6/'38	1,806	d/ 1.97
Salvador	5/'30	1,438	12/'38	† 1,704	-
South America					
Argentina	6/'14	7,885	12/'38	† 12,958	-
Bolivia † /e	'00	1,816	12/'36	2/ 3,226	-
Brazil	9/'20	30,636	12/'38	† 44,116	-
Chile	11/'30	4,287	12/'38	† 4,635	d/ 1.35
Colombia	7/'38	8,725	-	-	-
Uruguay	10/'08	1,043	12/'38	† 2,120	-
Venezuela	12/'36	3,491	-	-	d/ 1.32
Europe					
Albania †	5/'30	1,003	'36	6/ 1,095	-
Belgium	12/'30	8,092	12/'38	8,386	0.45
Bulgaria	12/'34	6,078	12/'38	6,371	1.18
Czechoslovakia /f	12/'30	14,730	10/'38	10,500	-
Denmark	11/'35	3,706	12/'38	3,793	0.76
Estonia	3/'34	1,126	12/'38	1,134	0.15
Finland /F	12/'30	3,463	12/'37	3,630	0.68
France	3/'36	41,907	6/'38	41,980	0.08
Germany /g					
Territory of 1933 /J	6/'33	65,219	6/'38	67,500	0.69
Saar	6/'35	811	6/'38	840	1.18
Austria	3/'34	6,760	6/'38	6,760	0
Sudetenland	10/'30	-	6/'38	3,700	-
Memel	1/'25	142	12/'37	153	-
Greece	5/'28	6,205	12/'38	7,107	1.29
Hungary /h	12/'30	8,688	12/'38	10,111	i/ 0.55
Ireland	4/'36	2,968	6/'38	2,937	-0.49
Italy /F	4/'36	42,445	3/'39	43,509	0.85
Latvia	2/'35	1,951	12/'38	1,981	0.40
Lithuania /j	9/'23	2,029	12/'38	† 2,575	-
Netherlands	12/'30	7,936	12/'38	8,727	1.19
Norway /J	12/'30	2,814	12/'38	2,921	0.47
Poland /k	12/'31	32,133	12/'38	35,090	-
Portugal /m	12/'30	6,826	12/'38	7,460	d/ 1.24
Roumania	12/'30	18,053	12/'38	19,852	1.19

Country /b	Last Census		Last Official Estimate		Annual Postcensal Per Cent Rate of Growth /c
	Date	Population (thousands)	Date	Population (thousands)	
Europe (Cont.)					
Spain /J	12/'30	4/ 23,907	'36	6/ 24,950	-
Sweden	12/'35	6,251	12/'38	6,310	0.31
Switzerland /J	12/'30	4,058	12/'38	4,210	0.46
U.S.S.R.	1/'39	170,467	-	-	d/ 1.23
United Kingdom	-	-	6/'38	47,485	-
England and Wales	4/'31	39,952	6/'38	41,215	0.44
Northern Ireland	2/'37	1,280	6/'38	1,285	d/ 0.17
Scotland	4/'31	4,843	6/'38	4,985	0.40
Yugoslavia	4/'31	13,934	12/'38	15,630	1.51
Asia					
British Malaya	4/'31	4,355	12/'37	7/ 5,137	-
Fed. Malay States /n	4/'31	1,713	12/'38	2,104	-
Straits Settlements and Dependencies /n	4/'31	1,114	6/'38	1,344	-
Unfed. Malay States	4/'31	1,528	6/'38	1,805	-
Burma (Br.) /o	2/'31	14,667	12/'37	15,797	-
Ceylon (Br.)	2/'31	5,313	6/'38	8/ 5,823	1.26
Formosa (Jap.) /F	10/'35	5,213	11/'37	5,446	d/ 2.56
French Indo-China †	7/'36	23,030	-	-	-
Cochin China †	7/'36	4,616	-	-	-
Hongkong (Br.)	3/'31	841	6/'37	1,007	d/ 3.04
India (Br.) /p	2/'31	352,786	2/'37	2/ 374,820	-
British Provinces /p	2/'31	271,475	-	-	-
Indian States	2/'31	81,311	-	-	-
Iraq †	10/'34	3,561	'36	8/ 3,600	-
Japan	10/'35	69,254	9/'38	72,223	1.45
Korea (Jap.) /F	10/'35	22,899	11/'37	23,640	d/ 1.69
Kwantung (Jap.) /F /q	10/'35	1,657	2/'37	4/ 1,692	d/ 4.53
Netherland Indies	10/'30	60,727	12/'37	2/ 67,400	d/ 2.11
Java and Madura	10/'30	41,718	-	-	d/ 1.79
Outer Provinces	10/'30	19,008	-	-	d/ 2.86
Palestine (Br. Mand.)	11/'31	1,036	12/'38	1,435	4.71
Jews	11/'31	175	12/'38	411	12.81
Moslems	11/'31	760	12/'38	900	2.42
Others	11/'31	101	12/'38	124	2.94
Philippine Is. (U.S.)	12/'18	10,315	6/'38	† 13,685	-
Portuguese India	'31	580	'36	6/ 600	-
Siam	5/'37	14,465	-	-	d/ 2.96
Turkey	10/'35	16,158	12/'36	4/ 16,490	d/ 2.13
Africa					
Egypt	3/'37	15,905	6/'37	15,952	d/ 1.12
Union of South Africa	5/'36	9,590	6/'38	9/ 9,980	-
Europeans /9	5/'36	2,004	6/'38	2,081	1.83
Others /9	5/'36	7,586	6/'38	7,899	-
Belgian Congo †	12/'37	10,217	-	-	-
British Cols. and Mands.					
Basutoland †	5/'36	562	-	-	-
Cameroons †	4/'31	770	12/'37	2/ 831	-
Gold Coast †	4/'31	2,870	12/'37	3,387	-
Kenya †	3/'31	3,025	12/'37	3,334	-
Nigeria †	4/'31	19,158	12/'37	2/ 19,646	-
Northern Rhodesia †	5/'31	1,345	12/'35	1,378	-
Nyasaland †	4/'31	1,604	12/'37	1,639	-
Sierra Leone †	4/'31	1,768	12/'36	1,920	-
Southern Rhodesia †	4/'31	1,109	12/'36	8/ 1,311	-
Tanganyika †	6/'31	5,064	12/'38	5,258	-

Table 1. Population Growth (Continued)

Country /b	Last Census		Last Official Estimate		Annual Postcensal Per Cent Rate of Growth /c
	Date	Population (thousands)	Date	Population (thousands)	
Africa (Cont.)					
Br.Cols. and Mand.(Cont.)					
Uganda †	5/'31	3,553	12/'37	3,711	-
French Cols. and Mands.					
Algeria	3/'36	7,235	12/'36	4/ 7,310	d/ 2.00
Europeans	3/'36	10/ 987	-	-	d/ 1.39
Natives	3/'36	10/ 6,257	-	-	d/ 2.12
Cameroons †	6/'36	2,389	-	-	-
Fr. Equatorial Africa †	7/'36	3,423	-	-	-
French Morocco †	3/'36	6,296	12/'36	4/ 6,360	-
French Togoland †	7/'36	736	'38	781	-
French West Africa †	3/'36	14,703	-	-	-
Madagascar and Deps.	7/'36	3,798	-	-	d/ 0.21
Tunisia	3/'36	2,608	12/'36	4/ 2,630	d/ 1.58
Italian Cols. and Deps.					
Libya †	4/'36	849	3/'38	856	-
Portuguese Colonies					
Angola †	'34	3,225	'36	4/ 3,250	-
Mozambique †	'30	3,996	'36	8/ 4,250	-
Oceania					
Australia /r	6/'33	6,630	6/'38	8/ 6,893	0.78
New Zealand	3/'36	1,574	6/'38	1,604	0.84

Table 2. Birth Rates /1
(Notes on page 228.)

Country	Live Births per 1,000 Population						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1935	1936	1937	1938*
North America							
U.S., Continental	i/ 22.5	i/ 19.7	2/i/ 17.2	16.9	16.7	17.0	3/ 17.6
Whites	i/ 22.3	i/ 19.4	g/ 16.8	16.7	-	-	-
Colored	i/ 26.9	i/ 22.6	g/ 20.3	18.4	-	-	-
Canada /i	27.4	24.1	21.4	20.3	20.0	19.8	-
Guatemala †	a/ 42.9	45.2	42.1	40.5	40.3	39.3	32.5
Jamaica (Br.)	36.4	36.1	33.0	33.6	† 32.3	† 30.9	-
Mexico †	a/ 31.9	36.7	41.9	41.3	42.0	40.0	39.2
Puerto Rico (U.S.) †	38.3	36.5	40.4	39.5	39.6	38.3	-
Salvador †	45.3	45.1	41.0	38.7	41.7	40.4	41.9
South America							
Argentina /i	32.4	† 30.1	† 26.4	† 25.0	† 24.4	† 24.0	† 24.1
Chile †	39.4	41.6	34.0	34.1	34.6	33.5	33.6
Colombia †	26.6	30.0	30.0	31.8	29.3	30.6	31.8
Uruguay †	25.8	24.7	21.6	20.4	19.8	19.9	-
Venezuela † /i	28.1	30.1	27.9	27.8	31.9	33.9	34.4
Europe							
Austria	22.2	17.6	14.4	13.2	13.1	12.8	-
Belgium	20.4	18.6	16.8	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.6
Bulgaria	39.0	33.1	29.3	26.3	25.7	24.0	22.4
Czechoslovakia	27.1	23.2	19.6	17.9	17.4	17.2	j/ 17.6
Denmark	22.3	19.4	17.7	17.7	17.8	18.0	18.1
Estonia	19.6	17.6	16.5	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.3
Finland /k	24.7	22.5	19.5	19.6	19.2	20.0	-
France	19.3	18.2	16.5	15.3	15.0	14.7	14.6
Germany /m	22.1	18.4	16.6	18.9	19.0	18.8	19.5

Table 2. Birth Rates (Continued)

Country	Live Births per 1,000 Population						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1935	1936	1937	1938*
Europe (Cont.)							
Greece † /i	23.0	30.2	29.5	28.3	28.1	26.4	-
Hungary	29.4	26.0	22.4	21.2	20.4	20.2	19.5
Ireland	20.3	20.1	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.2	19.3
Italy †	29.7	26.8	23.8	23.4	22.4	22.9	23.6
Latvia	22.1	20.7	18.3	17.6	18.1	17.7	18.4
Lithuania	27.6	28.1	25.4	23.3	24.1	22.2	† 22.6
Netherlands	25.7	23.2	21.2	20.2	20.2	19.8	20.6
Norway	22.2	18.0	15.2	14.4	14.6	15.3	15.8
Poland †	34.7	32.2	27.6	26.1	26.2	24.9	24.4
Portugal	33.2	31.2	29.1	28.4	28.3	27.0	26.9
Roumania	37.9	35.2	32.8	30.7	31.5	30.8	29.6
Spain	29.8	28.5	26.9	25.6	-	-	-
Sweden	19.1	15.9	14.1	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.9
Switzerland	19.5	17.6	16.4	16.0	15.6	15.0	15.2
U.S.S.R.							
R.S.F.S.R. †	b/ 44.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	20.4	17.2	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.5
England and Wales .	19.9	16.5	15.0	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1
Northern Ireland ..	23.1	21.2	20.0	19.5	20.3	19.8	20.0
Scotland	23.0	20.0	18.2	17.8	17.9	17.6	17.8
Yugoslavia	35.0	34.2	31.8	29.8	28.9	27.7	-
Asia							
British Malaya † ...	-	-	4/h/ 37.5	5/ 37.8	5/ 40.4	5/ 39.0	-
Fed. Malay States †.	26.6	32.7	34.9	35.9	38.7	37.8	39.7
Straits Settlements and Deps. †	31.3	37.5	39.8	41.7	44.3	42.1	42.2
Unfederated Malay States †	-	8/c/32.1	36.5	37.3	39.5	38.1	42.3
Burma (Br.) † /i ...	28.4	26.8	28.8	31.5	32.2	32.0	-
Ceylon (Br.)	39.2	40.4	36.9	34.4	34.1	37.8	-
Formosa (Jap.) † ..	42	44	45.1	45.3	43.8	-	-
French Indo-China							
Cochin China † /n .	-	-	6/g/ 36.8	7/ 36.7	7/ 37.1	-	-
India, British Provinces † /i ...	o/ 32.7	o/ 33.3	o/ 34.4	o/ 34.9	o/ 35.4	34.5	-
Japan /p	34.6	33.5	31.6	31.6	29.9	30.6	-
Korea (Jap.) †	34.3	35.2	29.1	28.1	27.2	-	-
Kwantung (Jap.)†/q/8	27.4	26.9	24.9	23.5	21.9	-	-
Netherland Indies							
Java and Madura † /r /9	-	-	f/ 26.9	25.0	26.0	-	-
Palestine (British Mand.) /t	a/ 46.3	48.6	44.7	45.2	44.9	41.6	39.9
Jews	a/ 34.8	34.3	30.3	30.8	29.7	26.7	26.4
Moslems	a/ 50.1	53.5	50.2	52.5	53.1	49.7	47.1
Philippine Is. (U.S.)	34.3	35.6	† 35.4	† 35.2	† 36.6	† 38.0	-
Africa							
Egypt †	43.0	44.3	42.9	41.4	44.3	43.5	-
Union of South Africa /t	27.1	25.9	24.2	24.5	24.2	25.1	-
Br. Cols. & Mands.							
Uganda † /10	-	d/ 29.2	27.6	26.4	26.4	-	-
Fr. Cols. & Mands.							
Algeria							
Europeans †	-	-	11/e/22.8	12/21.9	19.2	-	-
Natives †	-	-	11/e/34.5	12/35.0	37.7	-	-
Oceania							
Australia /p	23.9	21.0	16.9	16.6	17.1	17.4	-
New Zealand /p	22.2	19.7	17.0	16.2	16.6	17.3	18.0

Table 3. Death Rates /1
(Notes on page 228.)

Country	Deaths per 1,000 Population						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1935	1936	1937	1938*
North America							
U.S., Continental ..	i/ 11.8	i/ 11.8	2/i/ 10.9	10.9	11.5	11.2	3/ 10.6
Whites	i/ 11.4	i/ 11.2	g/ 10.6	10.7	-	-	-
Colored	i/ 17.0	i/ 17.0	g/ 13.4	12.8	-	-	-
Canada /i	11.2	11.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.2	-
Guatemala †	a/ 19.8	22.0	22.7	23.1	20.9	20.7	18.4
Jamaica (Br.)	23.4	19.4	18.0	17.7	† 17.4	† 15.3	-
Mexico †	a/ 25.5	25.6	24.1	22.0	23.0	23.9	-
Puerto Rico (U.S.)	† 21.0	† 21.7	† 20.3	18.0	20.0	20.9	-
Salvador †	23.9	23.7	23.0	24.2	20.3	18.9	17.5
South America							
Argentina /i	14.4	† 13.3	† 12.1	† 13.0	† 11.8	† 11.9	† 12.0
Chile †	30.3	25.8	24.7	25.0	25.3	24.0	24.6
Colombia †	13.8	14.0	14.7	15.2	15.4	15.3	17.2
Uruguay †	11.5	10.8	10.4	10.6	9.7	10.4	-
Venezuela † /i	19.1	18.9	17.6	16.5	17.4	18.2	18.6
Europe							
Austria	15.8	14.4	13.5	13.6	13.2	13.4	-
Belgium	13.4	13.7	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.0
Bulgaria	20.8	17.9	15.5	14.6	14.2	13.5	13.4
Czechoslovakia	16.1	15.3	13.8	13.5	13.3	13.3	j/ 13.5
Denmark	11.3	11.1	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.3
Estonia	15.5	16.5	14.9	14.9	15.6	14.7	14.5
Finland /k	15.1	14.8	13.4	12.7	13.8	13.1	12.9
France	17.2	16.8	15.7	15.7	15.3	15.0	15.4
Germany /m	13.3	11.8	11.2	11.8	11.8	11.7	-
Greece † /i	16.5	16.6	16.5	14.9	15.2	15.2	-
Hungary	19.9	17.0	15.8	15.3	14.3	14.2	14.3
Ireland	14.6	14.4	14.0	14.0	14.4	15.3	13.6
Italy †	17.3	16.0	14.1	13.9	13.7	14.2	13.9
Latvia	14.8	14.8	13.9	14.2	14.1	14.3	13.5
Lithuania	16.2	16.2	14.6	13.9	13.3	13.1	† 12.6
Netherlands	10.4	9.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.5
Norway	11.5	11.0	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.0
Poland †	18.5	16.8	14.6	14.0	14.2	14.0	13.8
Portugal	20.4	18.4	17.0	17.1	16.4	16.0	15.5
Roumania	23.0	21.2	20.6	21.1	19.8	19.3	19.2
Spain	20.2	17.9	16.2	15.5	-	-	-
Sweden	12.1	12.1	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.5
Switzerland	12.5	12.1	11.8	12.1	11.4	11.3	11.6
U.S.S.R.							
R.S.F.S.R. †	b/ 24.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.6	11.8
England and Wales .	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7	12.1	12.4	11.6
Northern Ireland ..	15.6	14.8	14.3	14.6	14.4	15.1	13.7
Scotland	13.9	13.6	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.9	12.6
Yugoslavia	20.2	20.0	17.9	16.8	16.0	15.8	-
Asia							
British Malaya † ...	-	-	4/h/ 22.9	5/ 22.3	5/ 22.0	5/ 20.9	-
Fed. Malay States†	24.7	27.4	19.9	19.9	19.2	19.9	19.1
Straits Settlements and Deps.†	28.9	30.7	24.7	25.1	24.9	22.4	21.3
Unfederated Malay States †	-	8/c/21.0	21.4	22.9	23.1	20.8	21.1
Burma (Br.) † /i	21.0	20.9	18.4	19.5	20.5	23.0	-
Ceylon (Br.)	27.8	25.1	24.7	36.6	21.8	21.7	-
Formosa (Jap.) † ...	24	22	20.6	20.3	19.9	-	-

Table 3. Death Rates (Continued)

Country	Deaths per 1,000 Population						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1935	1936	1937	1938*
Asia (Cont.)							
French Indo-China							
Cochin China † /n .	-	-	6/g/ 23.7	7/ 25.3	7/ 24.2	-	-
India, British							
Provinces † /i ...	o/ 26.0	o/ 24.3	o/ 23.5	o/ 23.6	o/ 22.6	22.4	-
Japan /p	21.8	19.3	17.9	16.8	17.5	17.0	-
Korea (Jap.) †	19.7	20.3	19.1	18.9	18.7	-	-
Kwantung (Jap.)†/q/8	16.1	17.9	15.5	15.4	12.7	-	-
Netherland Indies							
Java and							
Madura † /r/9 ..	19.8	18.3	17.5	18.2	17.7	-	-
Palestine							
(Br. Mand.) /s ...	a/ 23.7	24.3	21.0	18.6	16.1	18.9	15.0
Jews	a/ 13.6	11.7	9.3	8.6	8.8	7.8	8.2
Moslems	a/ 26.8	28.3	25.3	23.5	20.0	24.8	18.7
Philippine Is. (U.S.)	18.9	19.7	† 18.5	† 19.6	† 18.0	† 18.8	-
Africa							
Egypt †	25.4	26.2	27.4	26.4	28.9	27.2	-
Union of South							
Africa /t	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.6	9.6	10.0	-
Br. Cols. & Mands.							
Uganda † /10	-	d/ 22.1	20.0	20.7	19.6	-	-
Fr. Cols. & Mands.							
Algeria							
Europeans †	-	-	11/e/ 14.3	12/ 13.8	11.7	-	-
Natives †	-	-	11/e/ 17.0	12/ 16.9	15.9	-	-
Oceania							
Australia /p	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.4	9.4	-
New Zealand /p	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.7	9.1	9.7

Table 4. Infant Mortality Rates /1
(Notes on page 228.)

Country	Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1935	1936	1937	1938*
North America							
U.S., Continental	h/ 74	h/ 68	h/ 59	56	57	54	51
Whites	h/ 71	h/ 63	h/ 54	52	53	50	-
Colored	h/ 112	h/ 104	h/ 90	83	88	83	-
Canada /h	98	93	75	71	66	76	-
Guatemala † /2	87	90	d/ 93	-	-	-	-
Jamaica (Br.)	176	160	143	138	131	119	-
Mexico †	a/ 223	173	135	125	131	136	-
Puerto Rico (U.S.) † ..	-	-	3/ 126	4/ 115	-	-	-
Salvador †	2/ 139	140	140	132	2/ 151	-	-
South America							
Argentina /h	116	113	94	107	97	94	99
Chile †	265	229	248	251	252	241	236
Colombia †	-	2/ 130	2/e/134	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	105	98	100	102	92	-	-
Venezuela † /h	-	2/c/149	149	137	135	136	139
Europe							
Austria	a/ 136	117	99	99	93	89	80
Belgium	100	95	82	77	79	80	75
Bulgaria	156	147	147	154	144	150	144
Czechoslovakia /i	155	147	130	123	124	122	-

Table 4. Infant Mortality Rates (Continued)

Country	Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1935	1936	1937	1938*
Europe (Cont.)							
Denmark	82	82	71	71	67	66	-
Estonia	a/ 107	106	95	89	89	91	-
Finland	96	88	72	67	66	69	-
France	95	89	73	69	67	65	66
Germany /i	122	94	74	69	66	64	60
Greece † /h	-	-	122	113	114	122	-
Hungary	187	172	157	152	139	134	134
Ireland	69	70	68	68	74	73	66
Italy	126	119	105	101	100	109	-
Latvia	96	95	85	79	80	85	68
Lithuania	a/ 167	155	145	123	128	120	113
Netherlands	64	56	45	40	39	38	36
Norway	52	49	45	44	42	41	-
Poland †	-	147	137	127	141	136	140
Portugal	146	† 146	146	149	140	151	-
Roumania	201	192	182	192	175	178	183
Spain	143	124	113	109	-	-	-
Sweden	60	58	50	46	43	46	41
Switzerland	65	54	48	48	47	47	43
United Kingdom	78	70	65	60	62	61	-
England and Wales ...	76	68	62	57	59	58	52
Northern Ireland	82	79	78	86	77	77	75
Scotland	92	85	81	77	82	80	5/ 70
Yugoslavia †	2/b/144	151	153	144	137	141	-
Asia							
British Malaya							
Federated Malay Sts.†	178	182	146	144	142	147	147
Straits Settlements and Deps. †	199	203	173	165	171	156	151
Unfederated Malay States †	-	-	2/g/167	170	170	145	151
Burma (Br.) † /h	185	207	195	186	195	203	-
Ceylon (Br.)	190	175	182	263	166	158	-
Formosa (Jap.) † /2 ..	163	154	f/ 152	-	-	-	-
India, British Provinces † /h	k/ 182	k/ 178	k/ 170	k/ 164	k/ 162	162	-
Japan /m	159	137	120	107	117	106	-
Korea (Jap.) † /2	62	67	f/ 83	-	-	-	-
Kwantung (Jap.)†/n/2	157	174	f/ 176	-	-	-	-
Palestine (Br. Mand.) /o	a/ 179	178	151	131	122	154	112
Jews	a/ 123	96	78	64	69	57	59
Moslems	190	193	166	148	136	179	128
Philippine Is.(U.S.)†	157	157	151	153	134	-	-
Africa							
Egypt †	144	152	165	161	164	165	-
Union of South Africa /p	73	67	63	63	59	58	-
Br. Cols. & Mands.							
Uganda † /6	-	f/ 224	180	166	159	-	-
Oceania							
Australia /m	58	52	41	40	41	38	-
New Zealand /m	43	37	32	32	31	31	36

Table 5. Marriage Rates /1
(Notes on page .)

Country	Marriages per 1,000 Population						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1935	1936	1937	1938*
North America							
U.S., Continental	h/ 10.6	h/ 9.9	h/† 9.2	† 10.4	† 10.7	† 11.0	-
Canada /h	7.3	7.3	6.4	7.0	7.3	7.9	-
Jamaica (Br.)	3.7	4.3	3.7	4.2	† 3.9	† 4.6	-
Mexico †	a/ 4.1	5.3	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.3	-
Puerto Rico (U.S.) † ..	6.5	6.5	c/ 5.8	-	-	-	-
Salvador †	-	-	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.8	3.6
South America							
Argentina /h	7.2	† 7.5	† 6.5	† 6.9	† 7.0	† 7.2	† 7.0
Chile †	6.9	9.3	6.9	7.3	7.5	8.3	8.1
Colombia †	4.3	5.0	e/ 4.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.9
Uruguay †	5.3	6.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.7	-
Venezuela † /2	3.0	4.2	2.8	2.7	3.4	-	-
Europe							
Austria	9.6	7.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	12.7
Belgium	10.6	9.1	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.3
Bulgaria	11.0	9.7	9.1	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.4
Czechoslovakia	10.0	9.3	8.2	7.6	8.0	8.3	i/ 7.2
Denmark	7.9	7.8	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.9
Estonia	a/ 8.1	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.7	8.5	8.4
Finland /j	7.1	7.2	7.2	8.1	8.3	9.0	-
France	9.5	8.2	7.4	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5
Germany /k	9.4	8.7	9.3	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.4
Greece † /h	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.7	5.6	6.6	-
Hungary	10.0	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.1
Ireland	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1
Italy †	9.0	7.3	6.8	6.7	7.4	8.7	7.4
Latvia	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.5
Lithuania	a/ 7.7	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.4	† 7.9
Netherlands	8.2	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.7
Norway	6.3	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.8	8.3	8.3
Poland †	b/ 9.1	9.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.0
Portugal	7.9	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.6
Roumania	a/ 9.8	9.4	9.0	8.7	9.2	9.5	8.8
Spain	7.3	7.3	d/ 6.5	-	-	-	-
Sweden	6.3	6.7	7.3	8.2	8.5	8.7	9.0
Switzerland	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.4
United Kingdom	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6
England and Wales	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7
Northern Ireland	6.2	5.9	6.2	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.7
Scotland	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8
Yugoslavia	10.6	9.5	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.7	-
Asia							
Formosa (Jap.) †	10	10	8.8	8.8	8.6	-	-
Japan	8.8	8.0	7.6	8.0	7.8	9.5	-
Korea (Jap.) †	9.9	9.1	6.2	5.4	5.4	-	-
Kwantung (Jap.) † /2 ..	7.0	5.8	4.3	3.8	3.5	-	-
Palestine (Br. Mand.) † /m /3	-	-	-	11.5	8.5	10.2	-
Philippine Is.(U.S.)†/2	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.0	-	-	-
Africa							
Egypt	-	-	-	13.5	13.8	13.2	-
Union of South Africa /n	8.0	9.3	9.4	10.4	11.1	-	-
Fr. Cols. & Mands.							
Algeria Europeans †	-	-	4/f/ 7.5	5/ 7.4	6.8	-	-

Table 5. Marriage Rates (Continued)

Country	Marriages per 1,000 Population						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1935	1936	1937	1938*
Africa (Cont.)							
Fr. Colonies and Mands. (Cont.)							
Algeria (Cont.)							
Natives †	-	-	4/g/ 4.0	5/ 3.8	-	-	-
Oceania							
Australia /o	8.0	7.5	7.2	8.4	8.7	8.7	-
New Zealand /o	8.0	7.7	7.3	8.3	9.3	9.6	10.3

Table 6. Complete Expectation of Life ($\mathring{e}_x$) at Various Ages in Selected Countries /1
(Notes on page 229.)

Country	Years	Sex	Age					
			0	1	10	20	40	60
North America								
United States /2.....	1936	M&F	60.81	63.13	55.58	46.51	29.70	14.96
/3 †	1937	M&F	60.9	-	-	-	-	-
/3 †	1938	M&F	62.0	-	-	-	-	-
Whites /4	1929-31	M	59.12	62.04	54.96	46.02	29.22	14.72
		F	62.67	64.93	57.65	48.52	31.52	16.05
	1936	M	60.18	62.63	55.11	46.02	28.88	14.32
		F	64.36	66.22	58.54	49.27	31.77	15.88
Negroes /4	1929-31	M	47.55	51.08	44.27	35.95	23.36	13.15
		F	49.51	52.33	45.33	37.22	24.30	14.22
Colored /2	1936	M	49.41	52.75	45.50	36.95	23.78	13.39
		F	52.72	55.36	47.95	39.54	25.78	14.03
Canada	1930-32	M	58.96	64.46	57.65	48.74	31.60	15.96
		F	60.73	65.22	58.67	49.66	32.92	17.05
Europe								
Austria	1930-33	M	54.47	60.55	54.08	45.18	28.65	14.15
		F	58.53	63.46	56.96	48.03	31.13	15.42
Belgium	1928-32	M	56.02	61.25	54.88	46.04	29.48	14.53
		F	59.79	63.84	57.25	48.43	31.77	15.93
Bulgaria	1925-28	M	45.92	54.37	53.75	45.78	30.70	16.45
		F	46.64	53.73	53.20	45.45	31.73	17.18
Czechoslovakia	1929-32	M	51.92	59.90	54.04	45.29	28.96	14.35
		F	55.18	61.96	56.10	47.40	30.98	15.35
Denmark	1931-35	M	62.0	66.5	59.0	49.8	32.1	16.0
		F	63.8	67.1	59.4	50.0	32.5	16.4
Estonia	1932-34	M	53.12	57.93	52.02	43.68	28.22	14.36
		F	59.60	63.87	58.08	49.75	33.65	17.44
Finland	1931-35	M	53.94	57.48	51.41	42.99	27.92	14.25
		F	58.69	61.77	55.65	47.40	31.76	16.22
France	1928-33	M	54.30	58.63	52.06	43.30	27.62	13.76
		F	59.02	62.53	55.95	47.40	31.37	15.94
Germany	1932-34	M	59.86	64.43	57.28	48.16	30.83	15.11
		F	62.81	66.41	59.09	49.84	32.33	16.07
Greece	1928	M	49.09	53.22	52.40	44.31	29.76	16.03
		F	50.89	55.09	54.48	46.43	32.40	17.49

Table 6. Complete Expectation of Life ($\mathring{e}_x$) at Various Ages in Selected Countries (Cont.)

Country	Years	Sex	Age 0	1	10	20	40	60
Europe (Cont.)								
Hungary	1930-31	M	48.27	57.11	52.23	43.75	28.06	13.50
		F	51.34	58.78	53.96	45.77	30.85	14.95
Ireland	1935-37	M	58.20	62.21	55.75	46.83	30.26	15.46
		F	59.62	62.62	56.10	47.26	31.18	16.17
Italy	1930-32	M	53.76	59.71	55.46	46.75	30.39	15.16
		F	56.00	61.32	57.15	48.49	32.14	16.13
Latvia	1934-36	M	55.39	60.10	54.19	45.58	29.30	14.73
		F	60.93	64.79	58.80	50.25	33.87	17.73
Netherlands	1931-35	M	65.1	67.5	60.1	50.9	32.8	16.3
		F	66.4	68.1	60.5	51.1	33.2	16.7
Norway	1921/22-1930/31	M	60.98	63.51	56.27	47.73	32.40	16.97
		F	63.84	65.76	58.35	49.85	34.00	18.16
Poland	1931-32	M	48.2	56.9	52.2	43.7	27.9	13.7
		F	51.4	58.7	54.0	45.7	30.3	15.1
Sweden	1931-35	M	63.22	65.88	58.37	49.44	32.50	16.59
		F	65.33	67.17	59.49	50.55	33.54	17.29
Switzerland	1929-32	M	59.25	61.75	54.35	45.36	28.58	13.91
		F	63.05	64.93	57.51	48.46	31.42	15.45
U.S.S.R., Europe	1926-27	M	41.93	51.40	51.65	43.24	28.02	14.85
		F	46.79	55.46	55.72	47.36	32.12	17.07
United Kingdom								
England and Wales	1930-32	M	58.74	62.25	55.79	46.81	29.62	14.43
		F	62.88	65.48	58.87	49.88	32.55	16.50
	1937	M	60.18	63.33	56.25	47.10	29.57	14.32
		F	64.40	66.79	59.59	50.40	32.78	16.48
Scotland	1930-32	M	56.0	60.7	54.9	46.0	29.1	14.1
		F	59.5	63.1	57.2	48.3	31.4	15.9
Northern Ireland	1925-27	M	55.42	59.93	54.42	45.63	29.28	14.79
		F	56.11	59.48	53.73	45.22	29.65	15.55
Asia								
India, Brit. Prov. † ..	1931	M	26.91	34.68	36.38	29.57	18.60	10.25
		F	26.56	33.48	33.61	27.08	18.23	10.81
Japan	1926-30	M	44.82	51.07	47.93	40.18	25.74	12.23
		F	46.54	52.10	49.18	42.12	29.01	14.68
U.S.S.R., Siberia † /5	1926-27	M	39.18	-	53.12	44.86	-	16.68
		F	43.20	-	56.22	47.98	-	18.42
Africa								
Egypt † /a	1917-27	M	-	-	38.06	32.92	22.82	13.65
		F	-	-	41.64	35.77	24.53	14.58
Union of S. Africa, ... Whites	1925-27	M	57.78	61.40	55.17	46.27	29.78	15.31
		F	61.48	64.58	58.33	49.34	32.47	16.76
†	1936	M	60.01	-	56.16	46.99	-	-
		F	64.00	-	59.60	50.61	-	-
Oceania								
Australia	1932-34	M	63.48	65.49	58.02	48.81	31.11	15.57
		F	67.14	68.67	61.02	51.67	34.04	17.74
New Zealand	1931	M	65.04	66.61	58.75	49.61	32.07	16.22
		F	67.88	68.64	60.67	51.28	33.80	17.30

Table 7. Additional Net Reproduction Rates and Other Vital Measures /a /1
(Notes on page .)

Country	Date	Reproduction Rate		Intrinsic Rate			Crude Rate of Natural Increase /2
		Gross	Net	Natural Increase	Birth	Death	
North America							
U.S., Whites	'18-'21	b/ 1.582	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	1937	* 1.233	-	-	-	-	9.6
Mexico	'29-'31	†3/2.543	-	-	-	-	† 17.9
Europe							
Austria	1934	-	3/ .64	-	-	-	0.9
Belgium	1936	.958	.831	-	-	-	2.4
Bulgaria	'21-'22	† 2.731	-	-	-	-	4/ 18.9
	'33-'34	3/ 1.694	-	-	-	-	14.9
Czechoslovakia	1935	-	3/ .79	-	-	-	4.4
Denmark	1937	1.056	.947	-	-	-	7.2
Estonia	1937	.958	-	-	-	-	1.4
Finland	'21-'22	1.568	-	-	-	-	9.7
	'30-'32	1.206	-	-	-	-	7.0
	'31-'35	1.178	.956	-	-	-	6.2
	1937	1.119	-	-	-	-	6.9
France	1936	1.010	.88	-	-	-	-0.3
	1937	-	.87	-	-	-	-0.3
Germany	1926	-	c/ .980	-	-	-	7.8
	'31-'35	-	3/† .79	-	-	-	5.4
	1934	† .982	† .861	-	-	-	7.1
	1935	† 1.037	† .906	-	-	-	7.1
	1936	† 1.063	† .934	-	-	-	7.2
	1936	-	c/ .904	-	-	-	7.2
	1937	-	c/ .904	-	-	-	7.1
	1938	-	c/ .945	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1937	† 1.194	-	-	-	-	6.0
Ireland	'35-'37	† 1.386	† 1.162	-	-	-	4.9
Italy	'35-'37	* 1.425	* 1.128	-	-	-	† 9.0
Latvia	'29-'30	3/ 1.094	-	-	-	-	4.8
	'34-'35	3/ .990	-	-	-	-	3.4
	1937	1.054	.880	-	-	-	3.4
	1938	1.116	.946	-	-	-	* 4.9
Netherlands	1935	1.262	1.145	-	-	-	11.5
	1936	1.256	1.140	-	-	-	11.5
	1937	1.236	1.119	-	-	-	11.0
Norway	1936	.874	.786	-	-	-	4.2
Sweden	1935	.811	.729	-	-	-	2.1
	1936	.841	.756	-	-	-	2.2
Switzerland	1938	.872	.789	-	-	-	* 3.6
United Kingdom †							
England and Wales	1935	.866	.764	-	-	-	3.0
	1936	.875	.773	-	-	-	2.7
	1937	.883	.782	-	-	-	2.5
Scotland	1935	1.057	.909	-	-	-	4.6
	1936	1.069	.914	-	-	-	4.5

Country	Date	Reproduction Rate		Intrinsic Rate			Crude Rate of Natural Increase /2
		Gross	Net	Natural Increase	Birth	Death	
Africa							
Union of S. Africa,							
Whites /5	1921	† 1.878	† 1.542	-	-	-	4/ 18.0
/5	1926	1.711	1.459	-	-	-	16.6
/5	1931	1.580	1.375	-	-	-	16.0
/5	'34-'36	-	1.240	7.4	d/21.1	d/13.7	14.1
	1935	1.447	1.258	-	-	-	13.9
	1936	1.444	1.264	-	-	-	14.6
	1937	* 1.475	* 1.295	-	-	-	15.1
Oceania							
Australia /e	'32-'34	1.047	.955	-	-	-	7.8
	1936	* 1.063	-	-	-	-	7.7
	1937	* 1.076	* .989	-	-	-	8.0
New Zealand /e	1937	1.076	1.001	-	-	-	8.2
	1938	* 1.108	* 1.022	-	-	-	* 8.3

Notes to Tables 1 - 7

Table 1. Population Growth

† Approximate. * Provisional.

F/ De facto population; J/ de jure population. Specified only when both figures are available.

a/ For a number of countries, particularly some of those in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, census figures are little more than rough approximations. In certain of these, parts of the population are enumerated and other parts merely estimated. For details see the notes to Table 2 of the Statistical Year-book of the League of Nations. In some cases where the Statistical Year-book reports de facto census populations, de jure populations have been substituted (or vice versa) to permit comparison with recent official estimates. In other cases the figures differ from those in the Year-book in the last digit because of a different convention in rounding to thousands.

b/ Including only those countries in which the last census was taken in 1900 or later and numbered at least 500 thousand inhabitants.

c/ Computed on assumption of constant annual percentage rate of growth during the period.

d/ Rate applies to last intercensal period.

e/ Border with Paraguay adjusted in 1938.

f/ Territory at given date. In March, 1939 the remaining part of Bohemia and Moravia was made a German protectorate, part of Slovakia and all the remainder of Ruthenia were annexed by Hungary, and the balance of Slovakia was declared "independent".

g/ The Saar territory was added to Germany in March, 1935. Austria was annexed in March, 1938. The Sudetenland was annexed in Oct. and Nov., 1938. Figures for the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, declared in March, 1939, are not shown here. (See Czechoslovakia.) Memel was ceded by Lithuania in March, 1939.

h/ Territory at given date. Some territory was acquired from Czechoslovakia in Nov., 1938, and a further annexation occurred in March, 1939.

i/ Rate applies to 1930 territory (estimated population 9,078 thousand in Dec., 1938).

j/ Census excludes but estimate includes Memel (about 140 thousand inhabitants in 1923), which was ceded to Germany in March, 1939.

k/ Territory of given date. An area with a 1930 population of about 242 thousand was taken from Czechoslovakia in Oct., 1938.

m/ Including the Azores and Madeira.

n/ In Feb., 1935 the Dindings Islands were transferred from the Straits Settlements to the Federated Malay States.

o/ Separated from India in April, 1937.

p/ Including Burma, which was separated from India in April, 1937.

q/ Including the zone of the South Manchuria Railway (523 thousand inhabitants in Dec., 1935).

r/ Excluding aborigines, who were estimated at about 60 thousand.

l/ Unless otherwise noted figures are taken from: League of Nations. Statistical

year-book, 1938/39. Table 2.

2/ League of Nations. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics 19(11):524. Nov., 1938.

3/ League of Nations. Health Section. Annual epidemiological report, 1936. p.63.

4/ Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1938. pp. 8*-10*.

5/ Ibid., 1937. p. 11*.

6/ Institut international de statistique. Aperçu de la démographie des divers pays du monde, 1929-1936. pp. 35, 41.

7/ Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica. Notiziario demografico 12(3):54. March, 1939.

8/ League of Nations. Health Section. Epidemiological Report 18(5):76. 1939.

9/ Union of South Africa. Office of Census and Statistics. Official year book, 1938. pp. 1034-1035.

10/ Office international d'hygiène publique. Bulletin mensuel 30(1):160. Jan.,1938.

Tables 2 and 3. Birth and Death Rates

† Approximate. Jamaica, Argentina, Uruguay, Lithuania, and the Philippine Islands are thus marked because the population estimates are based on remote censuses. Even in some of the countries not marked †, registration is not complete. Variations in the proportions registered account for some of the fluctuations in the rates. This condition is most prevalent in Latin America, southern and eastern Europe, and Asia.

* Provisional.

a/ 1922-1925; b/ 1923-1925; c/ 1929-1930; d/ 1930; e/ 1931, 1933-1935; f/ 1932-1935; g/ 1933-1935; h/ 1934-1935.

i/ Registration area.

j/ For Oct. to Dec. inclusive, excluding the Sudetenland.

k/ Based on de facto population; different from official rates.

m/ Including the Saar but excluding more recent territorial acquisitions.

n/ Asiatics, excluding Moï.

o/ Including Burma.

p/ Excluding aborigines.

q/ Including the zone of the South Manchuria Railway.

r/ Native population.

s/ Excluding Bedouins.

t/ White population.

1/ Unless otherwise noted figures are taken from: League of Nations. Statistical year-book, 1937/38, Table 7 or 1938/39, Table 8.

2/ Birth rate: adapted from: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Vital Statistics - Special Reports 5(35):153. June 22, 1938. Death rate: Ibid. 5(32):113. June 15, 1938.

3/ Birth rate: Ibid. 7(49):465. June 23, 1939. Death rate: Ibid. 7(47):451. June 21, 1939.

4/ Adapted from: Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica. Notiziario demografico 11 (4):73. April, 1938.

5/ Ibid. 12(3):54. March, 1939.

6/ Adapted from: Ibid. 10(9):172. Sept., 1937.

7/ Ibid. 11(9):170. Sept., 1938.

8/ Institut international de statistique. Aperçu de la démographie des divers pays du monde, 1929-1936. pp. 161-162.

9/ Adapted from: League of Nations. Health Section. Annual epidemiological report, 1936. pp. 65-66.

10/ Adapted from: Office international d'hygiène publique. Bulletin mensuel 30 (1):161. Jan., 1938.

11/ Computed.

12/ Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1937. p. 20*.

Table 4. Infant Mortality Rates

† Approximate. Even in some of the countries not marked †, registration is not complete. Variations in the proportion registered account for some of the fluctuations in the rates. This condition is most prevalent in Latin America, southern and eastern Europe, and Asia.

* Provisional.

a/ 1922-1925; b/ 1924-1925; c/ 1927-1930; d/ 1930; e/ 1931, 1933; f/ 1931-1934; g/ 1933-1935.

h/ Registration area.

i/ For Oct. to Dec. inclusive, excluding the Sudetenland.

j/ Including the Saar but excluding more recent territorial acquisitions.

k/ Including Burma.

m/ Excluding aborigines.

n/ Including the zone of the South Manchuria Railway.

o/ Excluding Bedouins.

p/ White population.

1/ Unless otherwise noted figures are taken from: League of Nations. Statistical year-book, 1938/39, Table 5 or 1937/38, Table 8.

2/ Adapted from: Institut international de statistique. Aperçu de la démographie des divers pays du monde, 1929-1936. p. 164.

3/ Computed.

4/ Puerto Rico. Department of Health. Report of the Commissioner of Health...for the fiscal year 1935-36. p. 65.

5/ Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica. Notiziario demografico 12(4):72.

April, 1939.

6/ Adapted from: Office international d'hygiène publique. Bulletin mensuel 30 (1):161. Jan., 1938.

Table 5. Marriage Rates

† Approximate. Jamaica, Argentina, Uruguay, Lithuania, and the Philippine Islands are thus marked because the population estimates are based on remote censuses. Even in some of the countries not marked †, registration is not complete. Variations in the proportion registered account for some of the fluctuations in the rates. This condition is most prevalent in Latin America, southern and eastern Europe, and Asia.

* Provisional.

a/ 1922-1925; b/ 1923-1925; c/ 1931-1932; d/ 1931-1934; e/ 1931, 1933, 1935; f/ 1931, 1933-1935; g/ 1933, 1935.

h/ Registration area.

i/ For Oct. to Dec. inclusive, excluding the Sudetenland.

j/ Based on de facto population; different from official rates.

k/ Including the Saar but excluding more recent territorial acquisitions.

m/ Excluding Bedouins.

n/ White population.

o/ Excluding aborigines.

1/ Unless otherwise noted figures are taken from: League of Nations. Statistical year-book, 1937/38, Table 7 or 1938/39, Table 4.

2/ Adapted from: Institut international de statistique. Aperçu de la démographie des divers pays du monde, 1929-1936. p.160.

3/ Revue de l'Instutut international de statistique 6(3):516. 1938.

4/ Computed.

5/ Adapted from: Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1938. p. 20*.

Table 6. Complete Expectation of Life ($\mathring{e}_x$) at Various Ages in Selected Countries

a/ Computed from census data only.

1/ Unless otherwise noted figures are taken from: League of Nations. Statistical year-book, 1938/39. Table 11.

2/ Statistical Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

3/ U. S. Public Health Reports 54(8): 311. Feb. 24, 1939.

4/ U. S. Bureau of the Census. United States Life Tables: 1930.

5/ Institut international de statistique. Aperçu de la démographie des divers pays du monde, 1929-1936. p. 205.

Table 7. Additional Net Reproduction Rates and Other Vital Measures

† Approximate. In the cases of Germany, England and Wales, and Scotland the distribution of births by age of mother was estimated.

* Provisional.

a/ Presents only data received more recently than those given in Population Index 5(2).

b/ Births corrected for underregistration.

c/ Burgdörfer Index, which is only roughly equivalent to the net reproduction rate.

d/ Total (male and female) population.

e/ Excluding aborigines.

1/ Unless otherwise noted figures are taken from: League of Nations. Statistical year-book, 1938/39. Tables 13 and 14.

2/ Unless otherwise noted figures are adapted from: League of Nations. Statistical year-book.

3/ Institut international de statistique. Aperçu de la démographie des divers pays du monde, 1929-1936. pp. 168, 169, 172.

4/ Adapted from: League of Nations. Health Section. Annual epidemiological report, 1935. pp. 67-69.

5/ Glass, D. V. European population movements in the Union of South Africa. South African Journal of Economics 7(1): 44-45. March, 1939.

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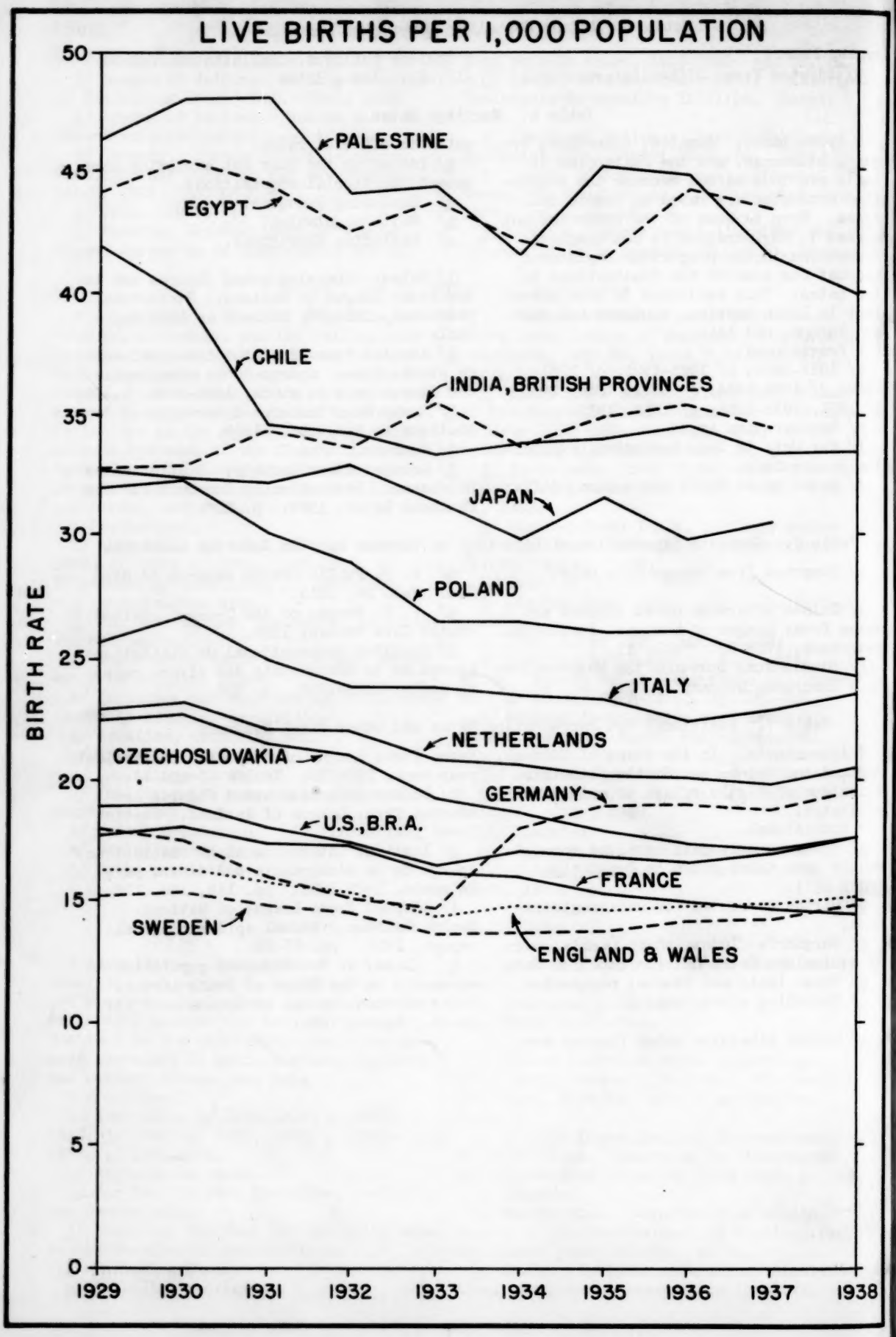
LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION
BIRTH RATE
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
PALESTINE
EGYPT
CHILE
INDIA, BRITISH PROVINCES
JAPAN
POLAND
ITALY
NETHERLANDS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
GERMANY
U.S., B.R.A.
FRANCE
SWEDEN
ENGLAND & WALES